THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7362.—Vol. XLVIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1888. Price One Penny.

THE CURSE OF BEING TOO SUCCESSFUL.

THE best point in Mr. MORLEY'S speech was not Mr. MORLEY'S, but the unknown individual in the audience, who made what Mr. MORLEY strangely referred to as "an unkind allusion" to Bannockburn. Mr. MORLEY was expatiating upon the great difference between England's treatment of Scotland and Ireland, when a voice from the hall clinched everything by shouting, "We have not forgotten Bannockburn." That put the whole case in a nutshell. That single phrase lit up as by a vivid flash of lightning the whole landscape, and Mr. MORLEY, if he were as nimble-witted as a speaker as he is when he wields the pen of the ready writer, would have welcomed the allusion as supplying the climax of his argument. We have treated the Scotch well because they would not let us treat them ill, and the spirit which nerved them to beat off our insolence has been nourished for generation after generation upon the memory of Bannockburn. Who can calculate how much the world has lost because in Ireland we have always been too successful? A single Bannockburn across the Irish Sea might have changed the whole course of the disastrous history of the Sister Isle. But, alas! the Irish were never fated to meet the full strength of England in the field and come off victorious. We were always so unfortunately successful. And, strange though it may appear, next to being uniformly beaten, the worst fate that can befall us is to be uniformly victorious.

"We have not forgotten Bannockburn," is the key to the content of Scotland. That they have no Bannockburn on which to feed their hearts is the secret of the discontent of Ireland. Just about the time when the Scotch were smiting the Second EDWARD and all his hosts on the famous battlefield near Stirling, the Irish were rallying under FELIM O'CONOR, the last of their Kings, for the last fateful struggle against their conquerors. But FELIM O'CONOR fell dead on the field of Athenry, and what might have been an Irish Bannockburn went the other way, as all the Irish battles have done since first the conquering Norman set foot on their shores. Even when the Irish had a BRUCE to fight for them the luck of Bannockburn was never theirs. A few years after ROBERT BRUCE had won the battle which has made the little village on which proud Stirling's towers look down one of the most sacred spots in the whole world, EDWARD BRUCE fought and lost the battle of Faughard, and his head was salted and placed on a dish before the English King at an entertainment in London. Fate has always been adverse. Now and then, as at the Yellow Ford in 1598, the Irishry won a battle, as it were, by the way. But never did they, like the Scotch at Bannockburn, meet the full shock of England's strength and come off other than second best. Had they but done so—only once, what crimes it would have spared us, from what miseries it would have relieved them!

We are not saying that we think it would have been well if England had not conquered Ireland. England conquered Scotland, Bannockburn notwithstanding. Flodden Field and Dunbar fight far more than wiped out the destruction of the army of EDWARD II., nor had we to wait till Flodden for an ample revenge. But we never knocked the Scotch so flat that the thought of Bannockburn could not raise them to their feet again, and help them to strike back if we tried on any of our nonsense over the border. That has been our great safeguard. We would no doubt have made as disastrous a failure in Scotland as we have done in Ireland if the Scotch could have been got to stand it. But they couldn't, thanks to Bannockburn. The Irish could, for they had no Bannockburn. Hence the endless mischief of these long centuries. We were cursed with the curse of too great success. We trampled all self-respect out of our subjects, and we crushed hope out of their hearts. It is an evil thing for the conqueror when the conquered is so crushed as no longer to be feared. No human being can be trusted with absolute power. When a man is not able to kick back he is certain to be trampled upon, and the curse of it all is that in Ireland we have never felt it was not safe to oppress.

The prayer of the wise man should always be, "Make me successful, but not too successful," for a certain modicum of defeat is indispensable for the safe garnering of the fruits of victory. How obvious and trite this seems when it is applied to nations, how much we resent it when it is applied to ourselves! In our shortsighted eagerness we long for uninterrupted good fortune, just as children wish that the sun would always shine, and when we have a long run of success we shudder at the thought of the ring of POLYCRATES, dreading the impending disaster which will probably bring with it greater blessings than all the good things we rejoice in. We always grudge our enemies their solitary Bannockburns, we always smart and rebel when there falls upon our own shoulders the beneficent chastisement for which in after years we shall probably be grateful, as for the best boon the Destinies have bestowed. It is easy for us to say that Bannockburn has helped us more in the government of Scotland and in the building up of the Empire than Falkirk, but five centuries ago it would have been rather difficult to expect EDWARD the SECOND to see it exactly in that light. The great secret of philosophy is to teach us to view our Bannockburns from the standpoint of the Hereafter.

IRISH POLITICS: THEN AND NOW.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

AWAY in the heart of Suffolk, miles removed from a railway station, post or telegraph office, away from the strife and turmoil, the din and bustle, of a busy world, Captain Boycott has sought repose from his Irish troubles. In the quiet, sleepy, lethargic village of Flixton "the Captain," as he is spoken of by the natives, resides at a pretty villa, as agent to Sir Hugh Adair. To the eye of a stranger he would appear to be on the shady side of sixty. When I called (by arrangement) Captain Boycott was sitting in his office—a dark, gloomy sort of tank, and his white, flowing beard stood out in prominent relief. He looks greatly aged.

"No," he said, "I don't believe we are a bit nearer a solution of the difficulty now than we were then"—referring to that period during which the struggle in Ireland began to assume an acuter form, which brought Captain Boycott into prominence. "In fact, in my judgment, the vital part of the difficulty is not approached. If there is a question to be solved, or an understanding to be arrived at, the question needing solution or the understanding requiring adjustment is wholly and solely in reference to land tenure. In saying this I am preferring no charge one way or the other. I don't at this moment say the rents are just or unjust. I simply remark that it is the land question which is the mother of Irish discontent. That once out of the way (though I don't quite see how it is to be removed), everything else is settled. You see, the Irish tenantry have got the idea that nothing which directly or indirectly concerns them is right. There may be one or two matters that are not altogether as they should be——" "Rather!" I interposed. "You say 'rather,'" retorted Captain Boycott with much fierceness; then, gradually wreathing his countenance in smiles, he added in an undertone, "But who is there who has not a dash of bitterness in his cup of joy?"

"The Irish tenant farmer *has* difficulties," the Captain continued, shifting round his chair, and tapping the table once to each word he uttered by way of emphasis. "Many of them endeavour to work impossibilities; they try to eke out an existence upon a piece of land which in point of area alone is incapable of giving them support. They exist, not live. Why, I ask you, do they do it? The world is wide enough: why not move on?" What is to be gained by playing a losing game?—poverty, beggary, starvation. If the Irish farmer struggles on term after term upon a paltry strip of land, fighting with difficulties, undergoing privations, and crying out in discontent, to say the least, it seems as though he had some little faith in the transaction. If he works hard one year and fails to make ends meet, there is not much chance that the next year will bring him better luck. The English farmer is every bit as badly situated as the Irish farmer, but he works his tactics differently."

"Well, Captain Boycott, your concealment from civilization seems not to have softened your views. But to approach another phase of the matter. What is your idea of the arrears question?"

"What do you mean by 'arrears'?"

"Back rent."

"There was no back rent when I left Ireland. However, I don't see why a tenant should be released from the payment of rent which he has fallen back. If a tenant continues in possession of a farm knowing full well that he cannot make ends meet, why, then, it is his own look-out. I don't mean to say that he should be evicted—nothing of the sort. I can safely say that never in my life have I evicted a tenant who was honestly unable to pay his rent. I would rather assist a tenant than remove him from his holding. But what I cannot understand is a tenant going on year after year, fully aware that he cannot pay the demands

of his landlord, at whose mercy he foolishly places himself. By such action he is fighting against himself. Moreover, I consider that the notion of accommodating tenants according to the success or non-success of their crops is bad in principle. To be entirely fair, the proposal should at any rate be reciprocal, and to that the tenants would certainly object. To be successful, the farmer, English or Irish, must rely upon his own resources, and be as largely as possible independent of his landlord."

"Quite so," I remarked; "but it is not easy to work independently of your landlord when that landlord is killing your every effort with an exorbitant rental."

"But the tenant has the option of leaving the farm, and landlords have no keen relish for unoccupied holdings."

"Exactly; but in leaving his farm the poor fellow is compelled to spend the little he has saved, and frequently having had no opportunity to save, he is obliged to go into debt. A man struggles hard when he knows the next move is starvation."

"There may or may not be exorbitant rents in Ireland. I know one thing, when English statesmen are expatiating upon the charge per acre for land in Ireland they seem either to forget the fact, or not to know it, that an Irish acre is a good deal bigger slice than the English acre. Probably they would know something about it if they were pecuniarily interested. As to the question of every tenant his own landlord, that is absurd. It would not work, because it couldn't. And what is more, I don't think the Irish tenantry want such an arrangement. If you remember, the Land League tried it on practically." I said I didn't remember.

"Well, they purchased an estate near Tuam, cut it into squares, and invited the tillers of the soil to come down from the mountains and become ideal landlords. But the tenants who were already on the land wouldn't have the poor devils, and so they were obliged to go back to their mountain homes. Small allotments, I feel convinced, would be a failure. The proprietorship would be too extensive to be beneficial to the soil. Again, the Irish farmer is not in a position to undertake the responsibilities of landlordism, which is not all sweetness, I can assure you. This is no reflection upon the Irish character. The average Irishman is indeed as sharp as the most intelligent, and as keen, while in quickness of perception he beats his neighbours outright. Put a young Irish boy to school with an English lad, and in nine cases out of ten he is at the top of the class while the other is scuffling about his pothooks. Yes, there is no dulness about the Irish character. They know exactly to what things belong, but in this agitation I do think they are misled, mind you, not the misleaders."

"I am afraid, Captain Boycott, as yet you are scarcely a convert to Home Rule," I observed jokingly.

"No, I am not;" and each word was uttered in a tone of voice which seemed to suggest that the Captain had given some consideration to the subject. "I don't believe in Home Rule, because I think it would be distinctly opposed to the interests of the country. Ireland is an integral part of the British Empire, and should remain so. If there are wrongs which require to be removed, there is no need to establish a Home Rule Parliament to remove them. Such an institution would no more be influenced in its labours by the actual labouring classes than is the House of Commons. Even if a measure of extended local government became law, it would necessarily fall into the hands of others than those who are said to suffer by the absence of such a scheme. It is education that the Irish people require before they begin to manage their own affairs. I could not support a measure of Colonial Home Rule, because I have yet to learn that Ireland is a colony. If it is to be more centralization of control, more Local Government, make sure, at any rate, that the so-called misgoverned, down-trodden people are going to share in the work of bettering their own position. At the present time, it would not be so. But as I said before, the Irishman is a wonderfully clever being; he has the ability to learn, he only requires to be taught.

"You want to know what I think about Mr. Balfour's policy. Well, it is certainly a bold and thorough one. While a law remains law, I believe in the carrying out of it unstintingly. But the fact remains that in the case of the Irish members imprisonment is simply making martyrs of them, and in a sense Mr. Balfour is beating his own back. Yet I do not see how he could consistently do otherwise than he has done. I am always sorry to follow John Dillon. He is a sincere man. Every sentiment he utters he believes to be the whole truth. The depth of his sincerity is a feature of which no one can remain ignorant after having heard him speak five minutes. The pity is that so good a man does not follow a better cause. Mr. Balfour can conceive no law too severe for the moonlighter—that brute whose 'policy' is to cut off the tail of an innocent cow, to maim children and old men, with no better explanation of his brutality than that he is indirectly visiting punishment upon the real offender, who declines to walk along a lonely road in order to afford the blackguards an opportunity of shooting him from the other side of the hedge. You say, But these men are merely vulgar ruffians who are always to be found in the wake of a great agitation. That may be so. But the Irish people could, and one day will, extinguish them."

"Probably," I remarked. "These moonlighters are unmitigated rascals, no doubt. But, Captain Boycott, what about those landlords, those well-fed, well-clad men, with no stint, and never having known any—what of them when they do not hesitate to hire Mr. Balfour's blackguards to work their battering-ram upon the little dwelling, the only home, of a poor Irish tenant, to ruthlessly turn the aged, infirm parents into the road to starve, the young mother with her child at her naked breast to do likewise, while the sons of the household, who have tried to succeed but failed, are led away to gaol for having dared to defend their little homestead. There are Irish landlords not one whit better than the moonlighters, and when Ireland, as you predict, does awake to the enormity of the latter's crimes, rest assured that the criminality of the former will not go unobserved."

And here my interview with the originator of that famous persuasive, Boycotting, ended. Captain Boycott wished me good-bye at the door of his pretty villa, and I slowly wended my way back to civilization through that prettiest of beauty spots in Suffolk, the Waveney valley.

I would add finally that Captain Boycott, despite his terrible experiences in Ireland, dwells absolutely in no hatred either of the country or its race. In a letter to me he made use of this remark: "I go for my annual holiday to dear old Ireland—it is my one treat of the year."

CYCLING IN GERMANY.

By Mr. Oscar Browning.

Englishmen are too often inclined to assume that they possess a monopoly in the love of sport and the practice of athletic exercises. However this may have been true in the past, foreigners are overtaking us in this as in other things. An evidence of this is the development of cycling in Germany. Six years ago, while making a tricycle tour through Central Europe, I found my machine an object of obtrusive curiosity. I was followed in every town by crowds of children, and was only partially rewarded by the patronizing remarks of professors that it was "sehr praktisch," of commercial travellers that it might be useful for their purposes, and of Austrian officers that it might be serviceable in war. To-day cycling holds a position in most German towns which few English towns of the same size can rival. Let me narrate my experience of two days which I recently spent in Germany.

I came to Hanover with a tricycle, intending to make a tour through the Harz and Thuringia. Calling on the Cyclists' Touring Club Consul for information as to my route, I found that a cycling race meeting was announced for the next day, and I was hospitably invited by the principal cycling club of Hanover to join in their festivities. There are now six cycling clubs in Hanover, whereas three years ago there was only one. Each club has a private room, generally in a restaurant, where the members meet at least once a week for business and pleasure. I supped with the Velocipedisten on the night before the races. The evening passed merrily with toasts and songs. Englishmen have yet to learn how to conduct social meetings of this kind with economy and good fellowship, and yet with an entire absence of coarseness and vulgarity. Next morning we assembled nearly a hundred strong in a broad street of the town, and rode in carefully marshalled procession through the city into the beautiful woods of Eilensiede to a country inn, where we had a simple breakfast. After an hour's halt we made our way in less formal fashion to another hostelry, with a very pretty garden, where we took our morning draught of the inevitable beer. This over, we formed again in procession and rode through the rest of the wood to the track on which the races were to take place. The racing-ground consists of a large field enclosed by barriers, with a grand stand on one side, encircled by a most admirable cycling path 500 metres to the lap. It is maintained by a company formed principally out of the 400 cyclists which Hanover contains. It is situated on one side of the public slaughter-house, a palatial erection of red brick, amply sufficient for the needs of the city in the present and the future. In the central court of this establishment is a large hall, used generally for the chaffering of butchers and stockbreeders, adorned with proverbs inculcating honesty and worldly prudence. Here we sat down, a goodly company, to dinner. Speeches were made, healths drunk, and a band enlivened the proceedings. The races were attended by a large concourse of people, notwithstanding the occasional showers and the threatening aspect of the sky. They were evidently regarded as a public holiday, and included every sort of competition, even riding on a single wheel. Three competitors entered for this strange development of locomotion, and the winner bore the honoured name of Heine. The prizes attracted racers from Hamburg, Frankfort, Magdeburg, and other distant towns. One of the most applauded and successful winners was a young American who had only been a year in Hanover.

It was almost dark when we returned through the streets of Hanover to our hotel. The evening closed with a Commers and public distribution of prizes in a large hall. The members of the different clubs sat at long tables drinking beer. Speeches were made; songs in praise of cycling were sung by the whole company; on a stage at the end of the room there was a varied entertainment of juggling, music, and comic songs. The presence of ladies guaranteed the observance of due limit to conviviality—a pleasant day begun in early morning ended at midnight. My experience, besides showing how much manly and innocent sport is entering into modern German life, engendered two reflections. First, how far better the Germans know how to enjoy themselves than we do! In England, such a day as I have described, if it were possible at all, would either have been costly or coarse. Secondly, I was glad to see that a few Englishmen were among the most prominent members of the cycling club, and were heartily welcomed. The crowds of young Englishmen who go to Germany to learn a language which ought to have been taught them at school generally herd together, despising the foreigner who eats with his knife and cannot play cricket. They learn much that is bad, and nothing that they were sent to acquire. If, instead, such a one were to matriculate at a university and live as a student, or, if this is impossible, would take part in the sport and fun of a cycling club, he would not only learn the language with far more rapidity and thoroughness, but would make warm friends for life, and lend his influence towards abolishing that insular prejudice which cannot be regarded as a bulwark to our national virtues.

THE PASTELS AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

AN exhibition of great novelty, and of greater interest, both to public and artists, has been inaugurated at the Grosvenor Gallery—a collection of modern pastel paintings. Pastels have always been popular with the artist, for they offer advantages which even oil colours cannot boast. These pigments, which are composed chiefly of coloured earths mixed to a proper degree of consistency with soap, gum, or sometimes wax as bases, are extremely docile. Being practically dry the colours may be handled with the greatest ease; while the rapidity and brilliancy with which they may be used, as well as the great convenience afforded of stopping and resuming just as the painter may please, and the absence of any peculiar skill required in manipulation, to say nothing of the fine suggestive effects and tones obtainable with the expenditure of but little time and labour, are the chief merits by which pastel painting (or, as we commonly term it in England, crayon drawing) retains its favour among painters. The disadvantages that are held in great measure to counterbalance the excellent qualities just enumerated—and to which delicacy and softness might have been added—are liability to damage from moisture and a comparative want of power and durability. With respect to the latter charge against the art, we know of work executed not long after the invention of the method, in the earlier half of the eighteenth century, nearly as fresh and sound to-day as when first painted.

Whether Frau Vernerin, or Fräulein Heid, or Thièle, is to be credited with the invention, has always been a point of disagreement among the learned in these things; but it is certain that the new method of painting was immediately taken up, and with such enthusiasm that the highest excellence was soon attained in the art. The most eminent painters of the day employed it—men like Boucher, Greuze, and Sir Thomas Lawrence—not only to produce finished portraits, but also for the purpose of trying tentative passages in their oil pictures, for the reason that effects almost equal to oil could be obtained, and, when the result had been duly judged, could be removed in favour of the more permanent product of the collapsible tube. The French and Germans have always taken more kindly to pastel than Englishmen—perhaps because the average Briton does not care to incur risks in his commercial dallyings with Art—but for all that the fact is incontrovertible that Bright, an Englishman, has gone farther with the medium, as a means of landscape painting, than any other artist that ever lived.

On walking round the Grosvenor Gallery—which will open its doors to the public on Monday—two broad facts first strike the spectator; the first the facility and brilliancy, as well as the number, of the foreign works displayed; and the second, the unexpectedly high level of excellence of the exhibits of English artists. Considering how extremely rare is the opportunity for the exhibition of such works, and, one would say, reasoning by induction, the unlikelihood of the art being practised to any extent in this country, he will be astonished at the merit of the pictures. No branch of the art is unrepresented, unless it be the now unfashionable and discredited school of "history:" portrait, *genre*, landscape, sketch, and anecdote—all are here. The first notable work is a large portrait of a curiously-attired lady by M. Machard. It is not his *chef-d'œuvre*, however; "Soap Bubbles" (20), a life-size, semi-nude *fantaisie*, is more praiseworthy for its flesh and for delicacy and refinement of treatment, while his portrait (76) of a Parisian *grande dame*, against a heliotrope plush background, even if a little tricky, is an extraordinarily high and pleasing achievement. Mr. Whistler contributes five Venetian sketches, of which No. 4 is perhaps the best. He is in his element here, but his pastels are artistic *mémoires pour servir*—nothing more. Mr. J. Shannon has a couple of charming heads—"Mary" (5) and "Edra" (8)—shown by candle-light, which are distinguished by a certain elegance and "style." Mr. Percy Bigland's "Mrs. Cohen" (9) is a fine, strong character-study, superior, in our opinion, to anything he has yet produced in oil. M. Hubert Vos, the talented young Dutchman who has attracted so much attention in England during the past twelve months, is, in some sense, one of the mainstays of the exhibition. His portrait of "Mdlle. de Staal," though very elegant, is stiff; but "My Humble Friend" (35) and "My Vis-à-Vis" (136) are admirable examples of humorous expression, while "Home Rulers" (139) presents a "pictorial rebus" which no one need attempt to solve. Among his other works, too, his view of "Porlock" (36) is pleasing by its evidently sympathetic sentiment. Mr. Aumonier's "Sussex Downs" (13) has more sweetness than even his oil pictures contain, and his "Evening" (41) is no less skilful. M. Dubufe's portrait of a lady (23) and M. Emile Levy's "The Painter's Daughter" (25) are both good surface portraits—the latter work especially bearing witness to the power of pastel in rendering subdued and richly harmonious tones. M. J. E. Blanche's portrait of "Donna Olga Caracciolo" (24) is a very delightful, and altogether engaging, full-length portrait of a little girl with a modest, sweet expression. For the sake of that expression and the simple harmony in the red-brown scheme of colour, we readily forgive the hardness of the execution—a fault which mars the complete success of the same painter's "Mdlle. Bartet, of the Comédie Française" (52). A "Sketch in Amsterdam" (30), by Mr. Roger Leigh, is full of force, and Mr. Llewellyn's "Waiting" (37) of originality: but this green-clad lady against a green background is too forced in colour and attitude to be otherwise than affected. Miss Armstrong comes to the front with studies of peasant child-life—natural and true in pose and character. Mr. George Hare's "Portrait of Mdme. H——" in a great yellow hat and blue dress against yellow, is more daring than successful. Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's "Miss Ethel Wright" is a true and charming likeness of a pretty and *spirituelle* young lady, but surely the figure is not on the same scale as the head? Mr. William Stott has a couple of admirable seascape night effects (143 and 144) and "Near the Fireside"—excellent in tone; what a pity he does not give us more of these and less of his painted eccentricities! Space to describe other striking works in the way they deserve unfortunately fails us, but we may enumerate the following as being among the more interesting: Mr. Fred Brown's "At the Table" (137); Mr. George Clausen's "The Harrow" (39); M. Lhermitte's "Children Fishing" (50); Mdme. Madeleine Lemaire's "Fancy Portrait" (62); Mr. Peppercorn's "Bend in the River" (66); M. Fantin-Latour's "La Danse" (70), Mr. Anderson Hague's "Life's Hardships" (82); Miss F. Ayling's "Nasturtiums" (98); Mrs. Hine's "Frosty Morning" (100); Mr. Britten's numerous admirable studies and designs; M. Besnard's portrait of an etcher (152); Mr. Theodore Roussel's "Pierrot" (174); Mr. George Thomson's "Rotten Row" (181); and Mrs. Earnshaw's "Miss Dyne Steele" (199). The result of the exhibition will, without question, be a pleasant surprise to the public, and cannot fail to revive in England the delightful art of pastel-painting. The walls prove that artists will not be wanting if but the public calls.

"DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY."*

THE region occupied by this volume is somewhat barren. In history and politics there is no name that approaches the first rank. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, fills a considerable space in the history of his time, but it is rather by accident than by any deservings of his own. He was scarcely less incompetent than unprincipled; and he might have been nearly forgotten, if it had not been for the notoriety which has attached to him from "Kenilworth." As it is he makes a sufficiently picturesque figure; and if not important himself, he had a hand in important events. Mr. S. L. Lee contributes an admirable memoir of him, acquitting him, or at least bringing in a verdict of "not proven," in respect of crime, but emphatic as regards his weakness and incapacity. If the fame of Robert Dudley is greater than his merits or his powers, that of Dunstan is certainly less. His sphere of action was circumscribed, and friends and enemies have somehow combined to obscure his greatness. His name is commonly associated with foolish stories, which his admirers either invented or embellished; but he was really a great statesman. This article has been committed to the able hands of the Rev. W. Hunt. From the same writer we have also other memoirs relating to early English history. Among the most important are those of Edgar the Peaceable, Edmund Ironside, and Edgar Atheling, and that strange being, who, if half that is said of him is true, must have been one of the greatest villains in history, Edric, Alderman of Mercia. To turn to literature, the chief name is doubtless that of John Dryden. His memoir is, of course, written by the editor himself, and with the soundness of taste and moderation of judgment that we should expect from him. Nothing could be better than what he says of Dryden's conversion to Romanism. "It is idle," he says, "to compare such a conversion with that of loftier minds. But, in a sense, he may well have been sincere enough." All the presumptions are against him. He gained by it, while the religious change "was not associated with any moral revulsion, or the result of any profound intellectual powers." But he had at least no strong convictions to overbear, and he felt the charm of an infallible guidance. This, as Mr. Stephen acutely remarks, he had already shown, even when defending the Anglican position in the "Religio Laici." We find nothing from which to dissent in Mr. Stephen's literary judgments; but can he have written the somewhat unintelligible sentence that Dryden's "'Virgil' was a precedent for Pope's 'Homer,' which eclipsed the pecuniary results of the reputation of the earlier poems"? Should it not be "as well as the pecuniary results?" Among other contents of the volume, we may notice the series of articles on the Duncans and the Dundases, and those on Michael Drayton (the author of "The Polyolbion"), William Dunbar, the "Laureate" of James IV., and Dun Scotus.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WANTED, A PIANO!

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—On the plea of your general interest in woman's welfare will you let me ask through your columns for a piano for the use of our workhouse infirmary nurses? A nurse's life is always a hard-working one, and in a workhouse infirmary it is a monotonous one. We have recently fitted up for our nurses a comfortable dayroom, and we have the beginnings of a small library for their use, but we are very anxious, especially now that the winter evenings are coming on, to provide the attractions of a piano. Communications from any one kindly willing to give us the piano or to help towards its purchase will be gratefully received and acknowledged by yours faithfully,

C. MAUDE WYLD
(Poor Law Guardian, Holborn Union).

41, *Courtfield-road, S.W., Oct.* 19.

* "Dictionary of National Biography." Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XVI. Drant—Eldridge. Edinburgh. (Smith and Elder, London, 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There is nothing so hard, said Sir Michael Hicks-Beach yesterday, to overcome as prejudice. For instance, he finds it very difficult to remove from the minds of his fellow-countrymen the idea that the Constitutional party, instead of being the party of privilege, is the party of liberty. This, we agree with him, is hard. Mankind has an inveterate prejudice against believing that black is white, even when a Cabinet Minister assures them that such is the fact. But, on the whole, is a prejudice in favour of truth not a very wholesome prejudice? Why should it be regarded as a matter to be deprecated that the average man is hard to be convinced, even on the highest authority, that the man-eating tiger is a cruelly slandered vegetarian, the one passion of whose life is playing with his tail for the amusement of little children, or that he should rebel obstinately against the bland assurances of distinguished naturalists that the Ethiopian has changed his skin and the leopard his spots? All these things would be as credible as the character which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach now gives to the Tory party, of whose essential characteristics we are glad to see he seems to be most heartily ashamed.

"The land of the rights of man" is the latest complimentary designation invented to describe France by M. Clémenceau. Considering that the speech in which this magniloquent phrase occurs was a passionate plea to every Republican to strain every effort to prevent "the old tendency for servitude" raising a "rebellious soldier" to supreme power, the claim of France to M. Clémenceau's description is somewhat problematical. "Too many Frenchmen," to quote another of his phrases, are always "taking a dislike to liberty." So far from the world watching with amazement "the spectacle of the yoke of servitude being again presented to the land of the rights of man," the only wonder expressed by the cynical world is that Frenchmen have been so long in asserting as the first of their rights that of being subjected once more to the iron hand of a dictator.

Sir John Gorst made a truly astonishing statement yesterday, when he said:—

It must not be supposed that the battle which was fought in 1886 was over. It had raged ever since; it was raging now; and it was the battle which would have to be fought at the next appeal to the country. Since the election of 1886, the Separatist party had greatly deteriorated. On the other hand, the Conservatives had improved, through their alliance with the Liberal Unionists.

That is Sir John Gorst's assertion: now for the facts. Since 1886 the "Separatist Party" has "deteriorated" by winning the following elections:—

Burnley	Spalding
Northwich	Ayr
West Edinburgh	Southampton
Coventry	

—in addition to recovering at least four "lost sheep." During the same time the Conservatives have "improved through their alliance with the Liberal Unionists" by winning the solitary seat of Doncaster. The net Liberal gain, therefore, is six. Let us all pray that we may continue "deteriorating" and the Conservatives continue "improving" at the same rate.

Opening a new "Constitutional Club" at Newton Abbot yesterday, Sir M. Hicks-Beach took occasion to rally the Radical party on its puritanical way of taking politics *au grand sérieux*:

He thought it could hardly be denied that in too many Radicals they would find a certain unclubbable spirit—a kind of sourness of disposition—inherited, perhaps, from their Roundhead predecessors—(laughter)—which rendered them very scrupulous about enjoying themselves, and often determined them completely to deny any enjoyment to others. They would also find that there were robust Radicals and weak-kneed Liberals, and it was very difficult for persons socially inclined, as he had described, and politically differing, to meet together in a political society like a club, and further principles which they did not hold in common, because they had often been as much opposed among themselves as they were opposed to the Constitutional party.

On the other hand, the only warning which he had to give to the convivial Conservatives of Newton Abbot, whose disciplined opinions laboured under no such lack of uniformity, was "that a club which was established mainly for the furtherance of political opinions should not be devoted entirely to social pleasure."

Meanwhile, this morning's *Standard* sets off quite in the other direction, and fixes most of the blame for the tendency to "supersede the appeal to right reason" by "the entertainment element in modern political propagandism" upon—whom but the managers and wire-pullers of the "unclubbable party"? The *Standard* adds that "the same tendency to rely upon flashy effects appears in the tone of the Separatist speeches." That is, we suppose, to rely on flashy effects of speeches instead of on the more solid and substantial allurements of tight-rope dancing, performing donkeys, comic songs, and the like staple material of Primrose meetings, such as "A Conservative M.P." described in the *Times* the other day, and such as were advertised in the placard for one of Lord Carmarthen's meetings which we reprinted the other day? Between the *Standard* and Sir Michael, what way are we sour-faced pleasure seekers and flippant Puritans to go?

It is impossible not to feel sorry for the *Times* when it has to give up some choice morsel of blackguardism which has been attributed to a Nationalist member. It generally does so, as in Mr Redmond's case, with such unaffected pain. But to lay it does fairly repudiate and regret the atrocious advice about shooting horses which was denied even by the reporter of Mr Finucane's Windy Gap speech, as well as by himself. Not so the *Saturday Review*, which only last week was complaining that Mr. Balfour treats his opponents as if they were gentlemen. It has an article to-day discounting Mr. Finucane's denial, headed "Where, O where, is the High Sheriff of Limerick?"—Mr. Stephen O'Mara having been present at Windy Gap. And the High Sheriff meanwhile is nowhere if not in the *Times* this very Saturday, flatly repudiating the report, "already thrice denied." And now, Where, O where, is the *Saturday Review*?

It has been decided to employ the phonograph to record the Grand Old Man's great speech in Bingley Hall. The instrument proper will be placed on the reporters' table, and from this the receiving tube will point upwards and be passed underneath the rail in front of the platform, the bell mouth reaching almost to the level of the speaker's table. Mr. Gladstone will stand at the right hand of the chairman's table, and the receiver will be below him on his left. What will be the effect, we wonder, of this scientific orifice upon the art of oratory? Just imagine its open, uplifted countenance, and picture its insidious face smiling up at you, a thousandfold more brazen than the most brazen stenographer that ever lived! We prophesy Babel as the result of the experiment, and are confident that even Mr. Edison's genius has not produced an automaton that will register the roar of 15,000 human voices.

A Recordership is not a very highly paid office; but the Recorder of a borough like Southampton, where it is more than probable that foreigners may have to be dealt with, should at least know the elements of our criminal law. On Thursday this gentleman sentenced two prisoners—one a foreigner—to imprisonment with hard labour for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. Any first year student knows that hard labour cannot be given for this offence, and at the close of the sitting a suggestion to this effect was made to the worthy Recorder, who was left to extricate himself from the difficulty as best he could.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, in his address at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, touched upon a really baffling historic problem. England possessed in Purcell one of the greatest musical talents on record, and her native school of music was two hundred years ago abreast, or in advance, of all contemporary schools: how came it, then, that she suddenly dropped behind in the race, and became the scorn instead of the envy of the musical world? Sir Arthur Sullivan suggests that "we were content to buy our music while we were making churches, steam-engines, railways, cotton mills, Constitutions, Anti-Corn Law Leagues, and caucuses." This explanation, unfortunately, breaks down in several particulars. Church-making is not generally held inimical to music; our most violent throes of Constitution-making occurred in the very days of our musical supremacy; and that supremacy had passed away at least half a century before our mechanical and manufacturing fever set in with any intensity. Sir Arthur Sullivan has not, as the Americans say, "guessed it first time." He must try again.

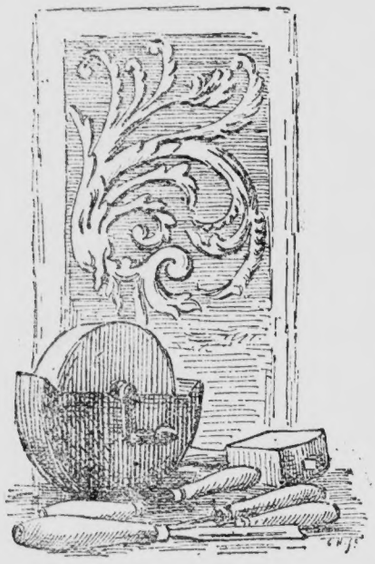
When will a coroner's jury be found with sufficient courage to bring in a verdict of manslaughter in cases of deaths from drains? At Battersea yesterday an inquest was held on a child who had died at 13, Surrey-lane South, from "pleuro-pneumonia, accelerated by bad drainage." The evidence of the expert was as follows:—

The stench arising from the earth was intolerable. There was no disconnection by any trap whatever, nor was there any proper ventilation. The pipes were joined by means of clay, instead of concrete, and, instead of being self-cleansing, the fall of the drain was very irregular.

As for the Coroner himself, "he had visited the premises, and the stench was so abominable that it made him quite ill, although he was there only a quarter of an hour," yet in spite of this clear and conclusive testimony, the person, or persons, responsible for the child's death were not censured nor even named. A gentleman who said he was "agent for seven hundred or eight hundred houses in Battersea" did indeed put in an appearance; but what one wants to know is who is the landlord who collects rents from the tenants of such death-traps? A verdict of manslaughter against the landlord in all such cases would do more to "improve the dwellings of the working classes" than any quantity of philanthropy or agitation.

THE OLD FASHIONED INDUSTRIES OF THE LAKES.

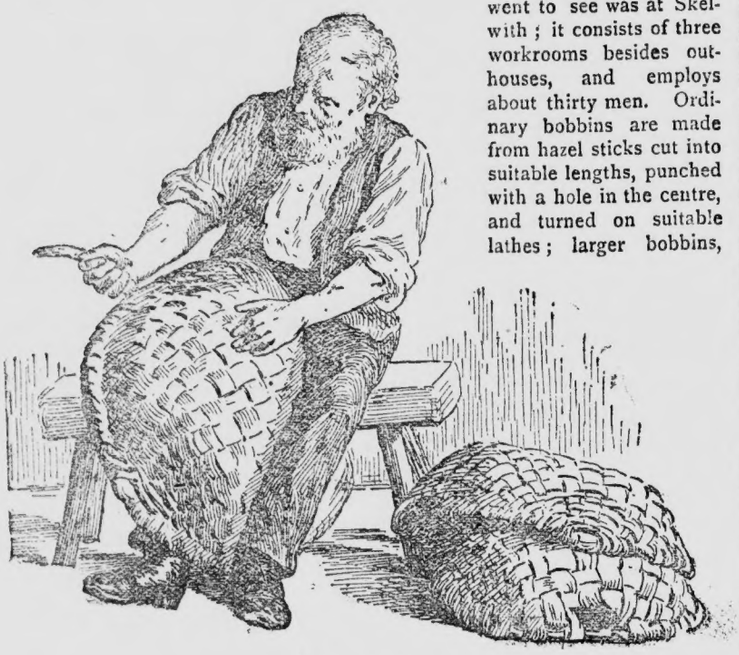
Of the method of life which Mr. Ruskin has long advocated in England—aiming at true national happiness by simplifying the individual and social life—something has already been thought, much has already been said; and the popular opinion of it is this, that it is primitive, unpractical, and absurd. How far this is necessarily true can be best considered in Mr. Ruskin's own country.



CARVED PANEL AND TOOLS.

In an exquisite little ghyll in Hawkshead are two or three unusually pretty cottages; these form the house and workshop of John Stalker the "swiller." A "swill" is an ordinary gardener's basket, and this is the way it is made. Quantities of hazel sticks and blocks of oak are boiled in water, filling the room with a delightful odour that adds a charm to its picturesque effect. The hazel sticks are bound into an oval ring, the oak split into "ties," or thin laths, one of which is bent to a semi-circular shape, and its ends secured to the opposite sides of one of the hazel-wood rings; this forms the basis of the basket. All that now remains is to weave in the other laths until the swill is finished. Five men are engaged in this work—John Stalker, his three sons, and grandson. When I went in to see them at work I found the old man splitting oak for the laths. I suggested that he should let one of the younger ones do this hard work. "Oh, no," he said, "we each take our day at splitting." So John Stalker is a just man, and he and his family are happy, although they only get thirty shillings a week between them for their honest hard work.

In picturesque effect, second only to this basket weaving, is the much more general bobbin turning. At many villages in the Lakes there are bobbin mills, easily identified by the tent-shaped piles of rich brown wood which surround them. All these mills are similar, in fact they only vary in size; the one I went to see was at Skelwith; it consists of three workrooms besides outhouses, and employs about thirty men. Ordinary bobbins are made from hazel sticks cut into suitable lengths, punched with a hole in the centre, and turned on suitable lathes; larger bobbins,



BASKET WEAVING.

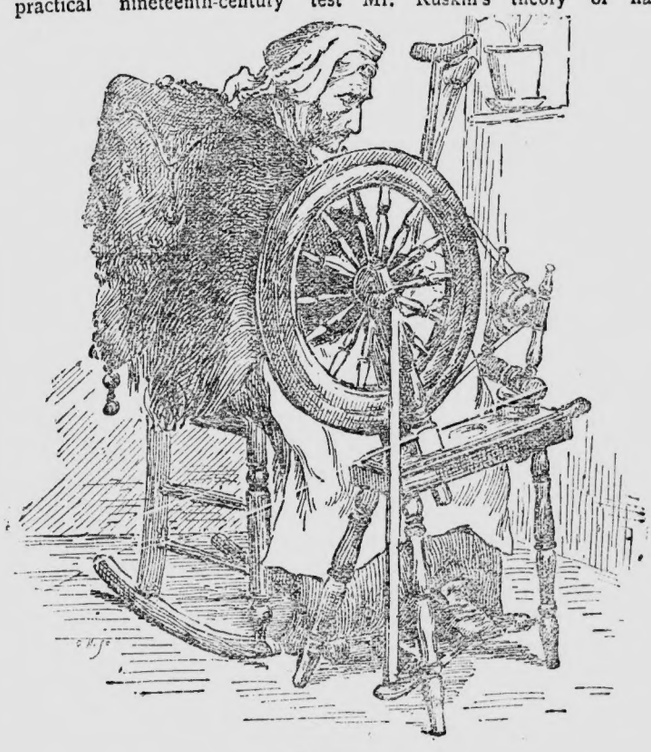
which are used for spinning and weaving, are made of as many as seven pieces, glued together, and ultimately turned by hand. There is much that is almost ideal about this mill. It is beautifully and healthily situated; it employs a good number of men; there are sufficiently few for all to be intimate with the manager and with one another; at the same time there are enough to enjoy many social advantages which are impossible in a smaller community. Machinery, too, seems here to take its right place. There are no engines, boilers, steam, or smoke. Only Skelwith force, is used to turn the lathes; yet so perfect is the adjustment that one man can turn fifty gross of bobbins in a week. This suitable introduction of modern appliances makes the mill keep pace with the times, so that it pays about four times as well as "swilling," although it still retains its homely handiwork character. Most striking of all, however, is the very wise, useful, philanthropic, and in every way excellent plan that Mr. Coward, the manager, has adopted for employing boys. These boys are taken from a Manchester workhouse, and given board and lodging; in return they do the elementary work of the mill. Soon they are paid for any work they can do beyond a certain quantity which is the equivalent of their board and lodging. In this way a boy can earn honestly, and without over-pressure, four or five shillings a week, and at the same time acquire a thorough knowledge of his trade.

Turf-cutting, charcoal-burning, hoop-binding, and many other old-fashioned industries still continue to exist in the Lake District, though they are fast dying out. It is significant that it is from here, where they have survived longest, that the tendency to revive them springs. About five years ago Mr. H. D. Rawnsley started classes to teach the village boys to carve wood and work brass, as their ancestors of the seventeenth century did. These classes, originally started on a small scale at Wray, have greatly increased in size and number, so that there are now many peasants at Keswick, Kendal, Grasmere, and other places who spend their time altogether profitably in wood-carving and brass work. The work when finished is sometimes sold, and there is always a good market for it; sometimes the carvers prefer to keep their work for their own homes. The work itself, however, is probably less valuable than the working, which does much to improve the taste and awaken the artistic faculty of the cottagers. The wonderfully graceful designs which are worked at Keswick are, it is true, due almost entirely to the careful and able work of Mrs. Rawnsley; nevertheless, in Kendal there are many of the boys who show considerable capability in original designing, so that this work bids fair to surpass in excellence the corresponding work of two hundred years ago.

WOOD CARVING.

BRASS WORK.

To the practical disciple of Mr. Ruskin there is perhaps nothing more cheering than to reflect on the brilliantly successful work that centres round St. Martin's in Langdale. In the winter of 1883 Mr. Albert Fleming determined to put to practical nineteenth-century test Mr. Ruskin's theory of hand



SPINNING.

work. Hand-spinning and weaving was the form this experiment was destined to take. The art was almost lost, and it seemed impos-

sible that it could ever be recovered. Recovered, however, it was, and re-established on such a firm footing that every day shows progress. The merry hum of the spinning-wheel is now heard all over Langdale, and many a poor woman, too old or too blind for other work, earns her five shillings a week to help keep her house together. But it is not only sentimentally that a success has been scored; the great difficulty now met with is to extend the work sufficiently rapidly that the supply may keep pace with the demand—a demand, moreover, which does not rely on fashion for support, though fashion is indeed most favourable to it, but a good solid demand not only on the part of ladies, but also of thrifty peasants, not for apparently cheap machine-made linen, which, like the lives of the men who make it, is soon worn out, but for healthy long-lived linen made by healthy long-lived people.

H. C. D.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The book of the week is of course Sir Morell Mackenzie's "Frederick the Noble." The chief harm, it seems to me, which the long anticipatory extracts are likely to have done to the author is to conceal the great literary merits of his work. For my own part, having previously read these disjointed extracts, I was agreeably surprised to find how interesting the *brochure* as a whole is. The interest of it is due, partly no doubt to a certain morbid, and even horrible, fascination in the subject; but even more to the writer's unfailing *verve* and to the great skill with which he has interwoven his narrative and his controversy. It is, I imagine, the most—if not the only—readable medical *brochure* in the language.

* * * * *

The very able "anti-Mackenzian" review in the *Times* was written, I understand, by Mr. Brudenell Carter, who is retained by that journal in all medical and semi-medical matters. Mr. Carter is a leading oculist. His rival in that speciality is Mr. Critchett, who, curiously enough, is a near neighbour and friend of Sir Morell Mackenzie.

* * * * *

Mr. Gladstone has been very busy in his library during the last week or two. In addition to the arrangement of his letters, with a view to future publication (as I announced some months ago), Mr. Gladstone has been preparing his Irish speeches for Birmingham, and also writing an article for the November number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The subject of this article is the Armada and the Reformation.

* * * * *

In a second speech at the Gresham College the other evening—at the conclusion of Mr. Collins's lecture, when the reporters had left—Mr. Goschen made a remark of considerable literary interest. In the course of his lecture Mr. Collins had referred to Macpherson's "Ossian" and to its influence on European literature. Taking up this point, Mr. Goschen said that he had recently been examining the voluminous correspondence of his grandfather, who was a publisher at Leipzig, and that he had found therein numerous allusions to the stir made by Macpherson's book amongst the leading German men of letters at the time. The correspondence was particularly rich, Mr. Goschen said, in letters from Schiller and Klopstock. Mr. Goschen was, I am told, preparing this correspondence for the press, when Lord Salisbury intervened and swamped his literary leisure in political activity.

* * * * *

Mr. J. Bernard Partridge, whose Egyptian sketches in the new number o the *Universal Review* have attracted so much attention, is better known to many people as the "Mr. Bernard Gould" who plays the *jeune premier* in "Sweet Lavender." To be a passable actor, and so excellent a draughtsman, is a nearer approach to the "unity of the arts" than is often attained in this specializing age.

* * * * *

The latest recruit to the noble army of Royal authors is the Shah of Persia. An article by his Majesty appeared in a recent number of the Teherân Gazette *Irân*, and has been translated into the *Geographical Magazine*. The subject is "The New Lake between Kom and Teherân." The following extracts will show that his Majesty has an appreciative eye for scenery:—

> At this time, when most of the camels had brought forth their young, the greenness of the plain, the clearness of the air, the lake, and the reflection of the sun on its waters, the vastness of the plain, the many camels and their young, the camel-men and their children who were all busy tending the camels, the black tents of the nomads, the many flocks of sheep which were grazing in the plain, were wonderful to see. The black tents of the Arab Kelekû nomads, who are in charge of the camels, were pitched all around the lake, and much increased the beauty of the view.

* * * * *

But perhaps the most interesting thing in the article is the following piece of scientific exploration:—

> The depth of the lake has not been ascertained, because boats necessary for soundings were not handy. We ordered a man to undress and go into the water as far as he could, and 200 paces from the shore the water reached his neck and he was obliged to swim.

The experiment on the *corpus vile* of the man is delightfully characteristic. But the scientific curiosity of the Shah was in this case at any rate less trying than the artistic criticism of the Sultan Mehemet, who objected, it will be remembered, to Bellini's head of St. John the Baptist on a charger as untrue to nature, and to prove his point ordered a slave to be beheaded in the artist's presence.

* * * * *

As some recent slips of my pen have been copied, I see, in this week's *Athenæum*, it is clearly time that I corrected them. "Q.," the author of "Dead Man's Rock"—"Q. Sextus" it should be, say the learned in pseudonymous literature—is not Mr. *Crouch*, but Mr. *Couch*; and *Quiller* (not *Quilter*) is (if Mr. Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses" be correct) one of the Christian names not of himself, but of his father.

X. Y. Z.

At Home and Abroad.

Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, in a speech at Ottawa, on Thursday night, expressed his belief that when the Presidential elections are over the people of the United States will view the Fishery Treaty more favourably. But should such, unfortunately, prove not to be the case, Canada must rely upon the Treaty of 1818, leaving such difficulties of construction as may arise to arbitration or other means of settlement.

The Russian Grand Dukes have arrived in Cairo.

Prince Henry of Prussia is to arrive in Vienna on Sunday on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

Count Revectera, a member of the Austrian House of Lords, will succeed Count Paar as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Vatican.

Some recent articles in the *Temps* on English school games have led to the formation of a French Physical Education League.

The mother of the Sultan of Morocco died at Fez. The Sultan himself is recovering from his recent illness, and has attended service at the mosque.

The Suez Canal has been blocked for the past two days by the steamer *Sumatra*, homeward bound, having grounded near Suez. Twenty-two steamers are stopped in consequence.

The Bristol Musical Festival was brought to a close yesterday with a performance of the "Messiah." The attendance during the week has shown a falling off as compared with previous festivals.

For an infringement of the professional Rugby rules the Leeds St. John's Club has been suspended from the Union until December 1. The charge was brought against them by the Kirkstall Club.

The obelisk to be erected on the summit of the Ortler in commemoration of the fortieth year of the Emperor Francis Joseph's reign is nearly ready for removal from Vienna. It will stand on the highest point of the Emperor's dominions, 12,800 ft. above the sea level.

There are more than 2,500 candidates for the general election in Roumania, which will be held on the 24th inst., and the confusion of parties remains so great that it is certain the new Parliament will not have a long life. It will be impossible to constitute a homogeneous majority.

The Dutch Royal Steam Navigation Company has ordered three steamers from the Royal shipbuilding yard at Amsterdam, and four from the Royal shipbuilding yard De Sheide at Flushing. The vessels are in course of construction.

A new science, art, and technical school, added to the Burnley Mechanics' Institution at a cost of £6,000, was yesterday formally opened. In the absence of Mr. Mundella, M.P., through indisposition, the students' prizes were afterwards distributed by Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth.

The death is announced of the Rev. J. R. Williams, of Hirwain, one of the most promising of the Congregational ministers of Wales. The deceased left his home on Sunday to preach at Treharris. There he was taken ill, and on Wednesday died from pleurisy.

At Northamptonshire quarter sessions yesterday Benjamin Burns, alias Hughes, of Brampton, and Frederick Keeton, publican, Chesterfield, were sentenced to four and six months' imprisonment respectively, for having conspired to defraud the committee of the Northampton Amateur Club out of £10.

A man named Young was found hanging from a tree at Deal yesterday, quite dead. It is supposed that his mind had been unhinged by the death of his wife, as a pathetic letter having reference to her had been nailed by him on the trunk of the tree.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest at St. Pancras yesterday on the body of the young footman, Foster, who was killed instantaneously by his head coming in contact with a bridge while leaning out of the window of a train near Leicester on the 17th inst.

In connection with the wages dispute in the engineering trade at Middlesbrough, Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. yesterday offered to meet the men half-way by giving an advance of 5 per cent. The offer was considered at a meeting of the men, and was unanimously rejected.

At the West Sussex sessions, held yesterday at Chichester, Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, surrendered to his recognizances on a charge of being concerned in a prize-fight which took place near Goodwood during the racing week; but after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Lord Walsingham's Merton tenants have reaped considerable advantage from the season's pheasant shooting. His lordship had promised to pay 1s. for every pheasant shot on the estate, and there were 3,398 killed during the last three weeks, equalling a sum of £169 18s., which has been devoted to reducing the rent of 157 cottagers.

Fifty candidates are already definitely in the field for the Essex County Council, which will consist of sixty-three members. The electoral divisions will have an average population of 7,000. Twenty-seven of the present candidates are county justices. At present there are ten divisions with more than one candidate.

Some farmers were yesterday removing a threshing machine from a homestead near New Ross to another farm. The men thought they could draw it without the aid of a traction engine, as the road had a slight incline. This, however, became steeper, and they were unable to stop the engine. Two of the men were run over and terribly injured.

Sir John Gorst, M.P., addressing a meeting of Conservatives at Norwich last evening, said the Separatist party had grown progressively worse since it had joined hands with Mr. Parnell. Party, he said, at the next election should be put into the background, and the whole organization and votes of the Conservative party given to the candidate who would fight the battle for the preservation of the Empire.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach opened a new Conservative club at Newton Abbot yesterday, and afterwards delivered a political address. He emphasized the view that the Conservative party was not the party of privilege, but the national and constitutional party. A great Conservative influence in the country was the humanizing of labour, and he urged the constitutional party to do all that in it lay to promote that result.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's court, High-street, Borough, on the body of Alfred Padwick, twenty-seven, bill-poster, who was a victim in the fire on Tuesday morning in Little Suffolk-street, Borough; and the jury, after hearing the evidence, found that the unfortunate man was burned to death while trying to make his escape, and further, that the cause of the fire was unknown.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CAPTURE OF A DHOW WITH SLAVES.

A BRITISH OFFICER KILLED BY THE SLAVERS.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Zanzibar telegraphs under date October 19:—Her Majesty's ship *Griffon* has just returned from Pemba. Her commander reports that on Wednesday last, at midnight, Lieutenant Cooper, in the steam cutter, chased a large slave dhow. The Arabs on board fired a volley, killing Lieutenant Cooper and wounding two of the English sailors, and then jumped overboard, leaving the dhow, which was captured with eighty-six slaves on board. Three slaves had been killed and three wounded. At the request of the British Consul-General, the Sultan has ordered the despatch of a special force to Pemba, with a Commissioner, charged to arrest the Arabs concerned.

Lieutenant Cooper's funeral yesterday (Friday) was an imposing spectacle. The German and French Admirals, all the British and foreign naval officers, the British Consul-General, and all the foreign representatives attended in full uniform. The German Admiral also sent a band to attend the ceremony. The *Griffon* left in the evening for Pemba, taking the Sultan's soldiers and the Commissioner, who is charged to bring back the Arabs concerned in the murder, dead or alive. The circumstances of Lieutenant Cooper's death supply evidence of unusual gallantry and coolness on his part. The Arabs had a six-pounder gun on board the dhow loaded to the muzzle, which missed fire. This fact is significant of their determination to fight. The English sailors are greatly incensed, and anxious to commence reprisals.

Lieutenant Myles Harry Cooper entered the navy as a cadet in 1876, and two years afterwards became midshipman. In 1882 he received his commission as sub-lieutenant, and in 1885 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was appointed to the *Griffon* in 1887, on which vessel he was serving as second lieutenant when he met his death as described.

THE MAXIM GUN ADOPTED BY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FOUR HUNDRED SHOTS IN FORTY-ONE SECONDS.

Some trials were made yesterday at the Vienna Arsenal with the Maxim mitrailleuse, in presence of Mr. Hiram Maxim, the inventor, Mr. Gustav Roos (representing the Nordenfelt company), Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Kreuz (chief of the technical school), and a great many officers of the Austrian army and navy. The object of the experiments was to determine whether the mitrailleuse could shoot as successfully with the 8-millimetre steel-cased bullets adopted for the Austrian Männlicher rifle as with the ordinary 11-millimetre leaden bullets. The experiments were perfectly successful, 400 shots having been fired in forty-one seconds. In consequence. the Maxim guns will now be adopted for the whole of the Austro-Hungarian infantry, as well as for fortifications. Their adoption for the latter was decided on some time ago. The barrels were prepared for yesterday's experiments by a new process of hardening invented by Mr. Maxim with a view to preventing wear and tear by the steel casing of the 8-millimetre bullets.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

A telegram from Kunhar says:—The Akazai tribes have submitted to all our terms, and they will be allowed seven days to collect the fine imposed. The second column will go to-morrow (Saturday) to Chittabut, replacing the first column, which will proceed, under General M'Queen, to operate against the Parari Syuds. The column will move on Trund without delay.

We have received from the India Office the following:—"From Viceroy, October 19, 1888. Intelligence from Hazara. 14th October, no news of moment. 15th October, part second column returned Karum, part third to Panigali. 16th October, first column destroyed Saidara with slight opposition; third column to Pabalgali; fourth crossed river, burnt half Palosi, and recrossed. 17th, fourth occupied Dilari."

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

During Thursday night the enemy brought up some field pieces within 600 yards of the left Water fort, and shelled it. Three shells fell into the fort, one of which shattered a sentry's arm and broke his rifle. Fortunately the shells did not burst, and consequently little damage was done in the fort. The Arabs are becoming more accurate in their shooting, and have obtained the exact range. They are kept well supplied with ammunition.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT POPE AND EMPEROR.

A Stuttgart journal, the *Schwäbische Merkur*, claims to have learned, on unimpeachable authority, that the Pope, put to it by Cardinal Rampolla, thrice endeavoured to draw the German Emperor into a discussion of the Roman question, and that his Majesty remarked to King Humbert in reference to the subject, "I have destroyed his illusions."

H.R.H. IN PASTEUR'S LABORATORY.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Lytton, visited M. Pasteur's laboratory and institute in Paris yesterday morning. He was present at the inoculation of numerous patients suffering from the bites of dogs and other animals affected with rabies, and evinced very keen interest in the proceedings, the circumstances of each case being explained to him by M. Pasteur in person. After leaving the laboratory the Prince and party proceeded to the Pasteur Institute, which will shortly be opened. The building is a fine one, fitted with every appliance necessary for the treatment prescribed by M. Pasteur. The funds for its construction as well as for its maintenance are being raised by public subscription, to which many foreign Governments (but not the British) have already contributed. Later in the day the Prince called on his old tutor, M. Brasseur, for whom he preserves the greatest regard, and also visited the panorama of Jerusalem in the Champs Elysées.

MR. GOSCHEN DECLINES THE FREEDOM OF ABERDEEN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has declined the offer of the freedom of Aberdeen, in view of the divided state of party feeling. Lord Provost Henderson yesterday afternoon received the following telegram, dated Hawkhurst:—"Letter of town clerk received this morning. I wrote you last night expressing high sense of the compliment paid me; but in view of the fact that the proffered bestowal of the freedom runs counter to the sentiments of a large minority, in the present state of political feeling I beg that no action may be taken on resolution of council."

"CLEANING SILVER"—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

Yesterday brought some important developments in the coal crisis. The West Lancashire and North Wales coalowners met yesterday and resolved, in anticipation of a better state of trade, to concede an advance of 10 per cent., but the attitude taken up by the colliery proprietors of Yorkshire and Derbyshire raises no very strong belief in a satisfactory settlement of the dispute in those counties. It cannot be said, however, that even there the case is altogether hopeless, as an influential gathering of the owners at Sheffield yesterday, after meeting the men's demand with an unqualified refusal, expressed their unwillingness to accept arbitration on certain conditions. A letter from the mayor of Sheffield (Mr. Alderman Clegg) was read, in which his worship offered his services for the purpose of an inquiry into the possibility of arriving at an equitable settlement, and in reply to this the masters stated that they were ready to give an advance of 1½ per cent. for every 2*d.* which should be proved by an examination of the accounts of a number of representative collieries to have been gained in the average price of coal during the last twelve months. The Lanarkshire miners' wages are to be advanced 2½ per cent. from the beginning of next month. Mr. Pickard yesterday issued a manifesto to the Yorkshire miners urging them to remain firm, and assuring them of success if they did so.

THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS MURDER.

Considerable relief is felt in Tunbridge Wells that the two youths Dobell and Gower are in safe custody. In the course of a conversation the captain of the Salvation Army had with them in the cells, prior to their removal to Maidstone Gaol, as to the possible result of the trial, Dobell replied, "Well, never mind, captain: I shall soon be in heaven." In a subsequent interview with them both promised the captain to remain true, and said they were going to confess at Maidstone.

At the West Kent quarter sessions a man named Martin was indicted for robbery at the Baltic Saw Mills. Martin informed the court that the reason he left Tunbridge Wells was because of the murder in that place. If he had stayed there he knew his life would have been taken. He knew who committed the murder, because they told him, but he did not say anything because he was afraid of being shot. The chairman said the prisoner had made a very remarkable statement. It might be of extreme value in the murder case, although it would not assist him with reference to this robbery.

THE ROBBERY OF A PRINCESS'S DIAMONDS.

A verdict has just been given in a sensational case that has for some time past occupied the tribunal of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Two years ago, writes the *Chronicle* correspondent, a quantity of diamonds, valued at £10,000, were stolen from the Princess Gortchakoff in Paris. The Princess suspected her personal attendant, a married woman named Anniser, and gave her into custody. A son of Madame Anniser's, however, a young lawyer, set to work to prove his mother's innocence, and the result of his inquiries was to cause the arrest of an engineer named Ruckert, living in Karlsruhe, who had for some time previous to his arrest been noticed to have a quantity of diamonds in his possession, of some of which he had made presents to actresses and others. Ruckert in his turn accused the English professor of the Princess, a Mr. Alfree. He likewise accused Princess Gortchakoff of having illegally appropriated diamonds to the value of two millions on the death of her mother, the Princess Stourdza, in Baden Baden. In the end, however, Ruckert was tried, and has now been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

MR. ADDIS IN A UNITARIAN PULPIT.

The morning service at Stamford-street Unitarian Chapel, Blackfriars, on Sunday, will be conducted by the Rev. W. E. Addis, late of Sydenham, whose recent secession from the Romanist communion was notified by the Catholic press with expressions of deep regret and high tributes to his ability and character. This will be the first time Mr. Addis has occupied a Unitarian pulpit.

The Prince of Wales will visit Lord and Lady Hindlip, at Doveridge Hall, during the Derby races.

The Irish Landowners' Convention will meet in Dublin on November 6.

To-day the Parnell Indemnity Fund exceeds £10,000.

A Reuter's telegram from Suez says:—The grounded steamer *Sumatra* having been floated, the Canal was reopened for traffic this morning.

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., has returned to town. His health, although fairly good, is still the cause of much anxiety to his friends.

Lord Westmorland is lying seriously ill at his residence, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

It is stated that Mr. Robertson, M.P., Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., will address his constituents at Dundrum to-morrow, bidding them farewell on the eve of his departure for Australia.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis will preach in memoriam the late Lord Mount-Temple on Sunday morning at St. James's, Westmoreland-street, St. Marylebone. Lord Mount-Temple, when First Commissioner of the Board of Works, presented Mr. Haweis to his present living.

On Monday morning the funeral of the late Count di Robilant will take place at 11.30, and will be of a strictly private character. The service will be celebrated in the Church of the Assumption (Bavarian Chapel), Warwick-street.

Towards the end of October the Prince and Princess of Wales will commence entertaining a series of visitors at Sandringham, though neither of the annual balls will take place this year, on account of the death of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.P., is making good recovery from the effects of his late deer-stalking accident. The wounds of the compound fracture healed with what is called the first intention. There has been no fever, and the hon. baronet expects to be in his place in Parliament on the first day of the autumn Session.

Dr. Fletcher Little, Dr. Lauder Brunton, and Sir Andrew Clark have met in consultation on the case of Mr. Lawrence Gane, M.P., who has long been suffering from sleeplessness and overwork. They are of opinion that to complete his restoration to health it is necessary that he should abandon all parliamentary and professional duties until the end of the year.

Now ready, at all Railway Bookstalls and Booksellers',
Price Threepence. Post free, Threepence-halfpenny.
The only COMPLETE, ACCURATE, AND UNABRIDGED *Translation of*
THE SUPPRESSED DIARY
OF THE
LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.
This Translation differs from any other published in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, *and contains* MORE THAN HALF AS MUCH AGAIN *of the late Emperor's Diary as any other English version.*
PALL MALL GAZETTE OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C

FOURTH EDITION.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT AND THE QUEEN.

AN INFAMOUS ATTEMPT TO TRADUCE HER MAJESTY.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR SIR C. WARREN'S PLACE.

Colonel Hughes-Hallett, who is now, it seems, in America, has been giving his confidences to the *New York World*, which publishes an interview with him and gives his version of a certain recent scandal in order to "set right many misconceptions now entertained by even well-informed people."

In the course of this statement there appears the following passage, which we commend to public attention. A more shameful attempt to traduce the Queen has never been publicly made:—

That Colonel Hallett is deemed to have been very harshly treated by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is substantially proven by his present status in London. He still holds his commission of Colonel in the army, his resignation never having been requested by the Queen, who thoroughly understands the real facts of the case.

It is not easy to speak in any measured terms of so disgusting and despicable an attempt on the part of "the honourable and gallant" colonel or his friends, to shelter behind her Majesty's authority, to drag her through his mud, and to claim her condonation of his conduct. We shall be curious to know what her Majesty's Ministers think of this latest exploit on the part, or in the interest, of their protégé. At the same time her Majesty's military advisers would do well to take note of the foul purposes to which their ill-judged leniency in not bringing Colonel Hughes-Hallett's case before her Majesty is now being turned.

As a specimen of the veracity of other statements put forth in the same quarter in Colonel Hallett's defence, we append the following very ludicrous sentence, in which he is represented as the "Victim of a Political Conspiracy":

The whole truth of the matter seems to be that Colonel Hallett defeated George Lewis, the Radical candidate for Parliament, in the Rochester district, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Radicals for whom it spoke were never able to forgive him his victory.

This farcical invention of an imaginary candidature of Mr. Lewis is not meant as fun, but is seriously printed to show, in Colonel Hughes-Hallett's interest, "the extraordinary height to which political feeling attains in England."

Finally, it may be interesting to inform our readers that Colonel Hughes-Hallett is now appearing in a fresh character—as a candidate, namely, for Mr. Monro's place, as head of the Criminal Investigation Department. Here is the little piece of personal confidence which the member for Rochester poured into the American reporter's ear:—

"And just here I may say," said Colonel Hallett, "that I would gladly give up my seat in Parliament if I could become the head of the Criminal Investigation Department in London. There never was a department that needed a head worse. Our detective system in London is, in my opinion, all wrong. It is very differently managed, as I understand it, from your system here in New York. According to my ideas, the executive department of a municipal police system should be entirely distinct and separate from the detective or investigating department. In London they are confused; in New York, I believe, they are clearly defined. In London the head of the Detective Department is under the control of the head of the Executive Department. But the chief of detectives and his agents in a great city should be independent of the control of the routine police organization."

It does not appear from the report what turn in the conversation had brought the question of the honourable member's resignation to the fore. Probably the reporter had made some indiscreet reference to certain episodes in the "honourable and gallant" Colonel's recent career. If this be so, it will be seen from the following description he gave of a detective's qualifications, that Colonel Hallett turned the corner somewhat cleverly by suggesting that his past experience eminently qualified him for a post in which "finesse," "strategy," and "laying traps" were most required. Here is what he said on these points:—

A policeman needs to be honest, strong, brave, and obedient. He may be and often is stupid. He is not required to have finesse, strategy, penetration, and the power of analysis. These belong to the detective, who may be in person and actually neither brave nor strong, but who must have brain, a mind developed, so that he can plan work for the policemen to do, lay traps, and nab villains when they least expect. A detective may well be a gentleman. He must, or, indeed, ought to know literature and history to be a student of both men and affairs.

The "may well be a gentleman" is good. "Must be" would have been fatal to the claims of the new candidate.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES OF PRECIOUS STONES.

HATTON-GARDEN DEALERS SWINDLED TO THE EXTENT OF £6,000.

It is reported to-day that several of the well-known diamond dealers of Hatton-garden have recently been robbed of diamonds and pearls to the value of between £6,000 and £7,000. It appears that some time ago a person, who went by a name which is known to the police, occupied an office in Hatton-garden for a period of about two months. He had in his possession documents from some well-known people recommending him to different dealers of precious stones in that thoroughfare, and he went to some of these, and, it is alleged, obtained the articles on the strength of a statement that he had orders for them. He was allowed to take the goods away on approval, and nothing more has been heard of him. A description of the property stolen has been circulated among pawnbrokers and dealers, and the magistrate at Clerkenwell has granted a warrant for the apprehension of the thief, against whom there is another charge.

A PRINCE'S BUSY DAY IN MANCHESTER.

THE NEW WORKING LADS' CLUB.

Telegraphing at noon to-day, a Manchester correspondent says:—Prince Albert Victor is favoured with fine weather to-day on the occasion of his visit to Manchester, and the event is giving rise to much local rejoicing. The proceedings of the day, which commenced with the presentation of an address from the corporation, followed by a luncheon in the town hall, comprise the opening of the Birchfields recreation grounds, which are nearly thirty acres in extent, laying the foundation-stone of a new wing of Ancoats Hospital, and the opening in Livesey-street of a club for working lads.

The Lads' Club is the practical outcome of a movement set on foot by a professional gentleman, whose attendance at the police-courts had convinced him that a considerable number of lads were going astray from the lack of some counter-attraction to the streets after they left factory or workshop. At first a club was started in Hulme, and this has developed into the much more important institution in Ancoats which is opened to-day. No less a sum than £300 has been contributed towards the expenses by the boys of the Manchester Grammar School, who in this respect followed the example of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and other large schools in giving a helping hand to other boys in a less-favoured position than themselves. The subscription, too, is to be an annual one. The premises include a well-equipped gymnasium, instruction being given gratuitously; a reading-room and a library, stored with about a thousand books; and a game room. Among the gentlemen who have already promised to give lectures in the forthcoming season are Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Walter Besant. Then there will be classes for the teaching of drawing, carpentry, and other subjects; and in the course of time the members will have cricket, football, and harriers' clubs, together with a literary and scientific society. Religious services will be given on Sunday evenings. The subscription which will entitle working lads to all these advantages, is fixed at a penny a week. The total number of members who can be accommodated on the premises is 3,000.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON REVISION.

On assuming yesterday the presidency of the Extreme Left in the French Chamber M. Clémenceau made a speech on the Revision question. He said:—

The crisis through which we are passing, unexpected in its form, fatal in its essence, is simply the inevitable reaction against the policy of adjournment and temporization. The antipathies of the Royalists, the discontent of neutrals, the disappointment of Republicans, join in a common effort to raise to power a rebellious soldier. All affect to make use of him; all help him. By action and speech those who have been misled must be brought back. It is necessary, in the first place, that the Government be one of energetic, continuous action, to make the Republic respected, and to begin at last the work of reform. The Ministry has entered on the path of reform. We will follow and aid it. We have not ceased to think that an Assembly elected for the purpose has alone authority to deal with the Constitution. If blind resistance should be made, this solution would become obligatory on all. But in affecting to place on trial the parliamentary monarchy of 1875, it is representative Government—that is, the Republic itself—which it is sought to discredit. Assemblies are cried down in order to prepare for the establishment of personal power. All must be shown whither they are being led. It must be kept in mind that the Republic consists in the impersonality of power, and that in order to merit the fine name of Republican it is necessary first to feel and think as a Republican, not to seek for a "saviour" for fear of meeting a master, to trust solely to the action of the citizen in the affairs of the citizen, and not to yield in a cowardly way to the old tendency to servitude. A great effort will have to be made. All Republicans will be required. He will be a traitor who is absent from his place. No, France will not abdicate her glory and her liberty. She will remain mistress of her destinies, she will crush any who wish to impose on her a master; and, full of life, she will return to the path of the Revolution, towards a constantly widening human law, towards a more and more elevated social justice. This will be the Republic.

The most striking thing in this speech is the statement that a new Constitution cannot properly be framed except by an Assembly elected for that purpose. M. Floquet, on the other hand, in the explanations which he gave before the Revision Committee, declared formally against a Constituent Assembly, and affirmed the necessity of the Chamber and Senate coming to an understanding before the meeting of Congress on the two points in the Constitution to be revised.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The sittings of the Parnell Commission will commence on Monday morning. The briefs were delivered yesterday afternoon to the counsel acting for the *Times*, who will be the Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.), Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. W. Graham, of the English Bar, and Mr. John Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Ronan, of the Irish Bar. Several long consultations have been held at the Attorney-General's chambers during the week in this case. A consultation will take place this afternoon in Sir Charles Russell's chambers, when the counsel who will appear for Mr. Parnell and his party will be finally determined on. Up to the present Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith, M.P., will appear on behalf of Mr. Parnell, while the other members of the party will be represented by Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Lionel Hart, Mr. Arthur Russell, and others.

THE "INDEPENDANCE BELGE" AND LORD MAYOR DE KEYSER.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, Friday.—M. Gerard Harry, of the editorial staff of the *Indépendance Belge*, who interviewed the Lord Mayor of London during his lordship's recent visit to Brussels, maintains, in opposition to Mr. De Keyser's disavowal of certain expressions, that his report of the interview as published in his paper was absolutely correct. M. Harry adds that he is ready to prove that Mr. De Keyser did use the words which he now attempts to deny or explain away. The *Indépendance Belge* itself has received no communication in the form of a correction of its report.

MARRIAGES TO-DAY.

There was a distinguished company present in the Church of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, this afternoon, on the occasion of the marriage of Captain J. F. M. Fawcett, of the 5th Lancers, with Miss Caroline Agar-Ellis, eldest daughter of the Hon. Leopold Agar-Ellis, who was for many years M.P. for county Kilkenny. The officiating clergy were the Rev. J. J. Agar-Ellis, of Truro, the bride's cousin, and the Rev. E. J. Tyssen, of St. Peter's. Among the company present were the following:—The Hon. Mrs. L. Agar-Ellis, Lady Chesham, Lady Clifden, Count Hatzfeldt, Lord Robarts, Lord and Lady Normanton, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Lady Eva Cholmondeley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Frank Newdigate, Lady Bagot and the Hons. Constance and Katherine Bagot, Mr. W. Egerton, Mrs. and Miss G. Pereira, and several officers of the 5th Lancers. The four bridesmaids—the Misses Harriet and Evelyn Agar-Ellis, Miss Jacqueline Agar-Ellis, and Lady Marchia Cholmondeley—were gowned in duplicates, white cashmere and mousquetaire moiré, trimmed with gold passementerie and lace, white tulle bonnets with lily of the valley; and white cashmere trimmed with moiré ribbon, and fronted with lace, hats of white straw and spotted tulle point d'esprit and white wings. The bride (who was given away by her father) wore a dress of rich ivory bengaline, unique in its simplicity, having no garniture whatever. The Brussels lace veil was fastened with orange flowers and a diamond crescent and stars. Lieutenant W. E. R. Collis, of the 5th Lancers, acted as best man. The usual reception was given at 14, Cadogan-place, and this afternoon Captain and Mrs. Fawcett leave for Castle Howard, which has been placed at their disposal by Mrs. George Howard.

To-day the marriage of Miss Evelyn Rathbone, the second daughter of Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., with Mr. Rathbone, the eldest son of Mr. R. R. Rathbone, of Glan-y-nant, Bangor, late High Sheriff of Anglesey, was solemnized at Liverpool.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE ADMIRALTY.

Lord Charles Beresford writes as follows to a correspondent:—"I am delighted with the First Lord of the Admiralty's speech at Glasgow. It allows candidly that the statements made lately by the so-called 'alarmists' are all true and sound in argument. The latter end of his speech is quite excellent, particularly where he says, 'Now the Board are going to find out practically and definitely what are the requirements of the country for national defence first, and then submit a plan or proposal for the acceptance of Parliament and the people.' It was because they would not do that before that I resigned. If the Government carry out the proposals embodied in the First Lord's statesmanlike speech, we may be very hopeful for the future."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DEPARTURE FROM ROME.

The Emperor of Germany left Rome yesterday at three o'clock. On his departure, as on his arrival, he was the object of a very warm demonstration. Before leaving the Palace he took leave in the most affectionate manner of the Queen. He kissed her hand, and thanked her repeatedly for the splendid reception he had met with, promising to repeat his visit another time, with the Empress. The route from the Quirinal to the station was crowded by people who wished to give the last farewell to the Emperor. As the Royal cortége drove along, in the same order as on the arrival, loud cries of "Long live the Emperor! Long live the King!" echoed from every side. At the railway station, the Emperor, after shaking hands with all the Ministers, remained speaking for a few minutes with Signor Crispi and with the War Minister. His Majesty took a most cordial farewell of the King. Their Majesties embraced four times. Before entering the Imperial carriage the Emperor reminded the King of his promise to pay a visit to Berlin next spring. He repeatedly declared that the reception he had met with both in Rome and in Naples had far surpassed his expectations. It is stated in Berlin that the Emperor intends to visit Prince Bismarck on his way to Hamburg on the 29th inst., where he will attend the festivities which are to celebrate the entry of the port into the German Customs Union.

A "WHEEL TAPPER'S" WHOLESALE ROBBERIES.

Joseph Brown and Ann Brown, his wife, were charged, at the Lambeth police-court yesterday, with being concerned in stealing and receiving a large quantity of property belonging to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company. Prisoner was employed, some months ago, as a "wheel-tapper" at Norwood Junction, where goods trucks are shunted. From time to time property was missed, and the company were called upon for compensation. Eventually, Brown was detected with property in his possession, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at the Croydon sessions. On the expiry of that term, a few days ago, he was again arrested with his wife. In his house 96 pawn-tickets, chiefly relating to stolen property, were found. Prisoners were remanded.

The Duchess of Albany has become a patroness of the Bethnal-green Free Library.

Mr. Ritchie has gone to Balmoral, as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., has accepted an invitation to open the Hornsey National Hall on November 17.

Mr. Martin Silber has accepted the invitation of the East Finsbury Conservative Association to contest the borough in the Conservative interest at the next election.

Since Earl Granville's arrival at Hawarden Castle, on a visit to Mr. Gladstone, his lordship has been slightly indisposed, but yesterday was so much better that he will proceed to Liverpool to-day to fulfil his engagement there.

Earl Cowper has intimated his willingness to serve on the Hertford County Council, and Sir T. Fowell Buxton has come forward as a candidate for the Waltham Abbey Division of Essex.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS WEAK.—THE COPPER CONTRACT.

The supply of loanable capital in the open market this morning is again very abundant, and there are few bills offering for discount. Loans for the day are worth no more than 2 per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is easy at 3¼ per cent. The denial of the report that the Free Banking Loan of the Argentine Republic had been amended so as to permit of the release of gold has had no appreciable effect on the market, although it is gathered from this that further shipments to the River Plate are not improbable.

The amount of business transacted on the Stock Exchange is very small, and the changes in prices for the most part insignificant. Consols are steady without material alteration. In the Home Railway market there is little doing, and the variations are slight. The Deferred stocks of the southern lines and North British Ordinary and Deferred have been bought, but North Eastern stock is heavy. Foreign Stocks are inactive but firm in tendency, Spanish being especially strong. American Railroad securities are generally lower in response to the decline in New York yesterday, the principal fall being in Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific shares, Northern Pacific, and Norfolk and Western Preferences. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have been offered, after yesterday's sharp advance, but Mexican Railway issues are again higher on the announcement given below. Copper mining shares continue to be purchased, and advices from Paris state that an agreement between the Syndicate and Copper Mining Companies extending contracts for ten years has been signed.

A letter to the secretary of the Stock Exchange announces that the receipts of the Mexican Railway permit of a repayment to the First Preference stockholders of all owing to them by a distribution in addition to the dividend of ½ per cent. and also of a repayment of a portion of the amount owing to the Second Preference stockholders by a distribution to them in addition to dividend of ¼ per cent.

The tone on the New York Stock Market yesterday was greatly unsettled. After a buoyant tone and higher prices in the morning, the market experienced a reverse during the afternoon, due to the failure of a firm in Chicago interested in the pig-lead corner, and largely increased by a decline in Atchison's stocks The market closed weak at about the lowest figures.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Metropolitan Land ½, the Consolidated ¼, Brighton Deferred, North British Ordinary and Deferred ¼, Great Western and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: North Eastern ¼, Hull and Barnsley ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, and the Ordinary ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS. *Advanced*: French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ¼, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 ⅛, Egyptian Daira ⅛, the Unified 1-16, Turkish Group 2 ⅛, Group 4 1-16, and Uruguay ⅛. *Declined*: Buenos Ayres Cedulas I ½.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Lower*: Union Pacific 1⅝, Illinois Central 1, Milwaukee and St. Paul ¾, Louisville and Nashville ⅝, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Wabash Preference ½, and the Mortgage ¼, Lake Shore ½, New York Central ½, Erie shares ⅜, Atlantic Firsts ⅜, Denver Preference ⅝, the Ordinary ⅛, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Pensylvania shares, Philadelphia and Reading shares, Mexican Central Bonds, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific and Ontario shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican First Preference 1¼, the Second Preference 1½, the Ordinary ⅞, and Lombardo Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ½, the First Preference ⅛, and Canada Pacific ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Rio Tinto ⅝, De Beers ¼, Mason and Barry and Namaquas ⅛, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand Probable sales, 8,000. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures easier at one point down.

The English Association of American Bond and Share Holders (Limited) notify that they are prepared to pay, on and after the 20th inst., Coupon No. 8 on their certificates, against the shares of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, for the quarterly dividend payable on that day, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols (2¾)	97⅛	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	¼
Local Loan Stock	102	
New 2¾ per. Cent	94	⅛
India 3½ per Cent	105	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rup.	71⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	99½	100¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111	27
Do. 3 p. c. Sterl.	100½	1½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110⅛	11
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	71	2
Do. Treasury	91	5
Austrian Gold	93	2
Do. Silver	83	70
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6p. c.	93	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61½	2
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	99	101
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Don.	101¼	2¼
Do. Unified	83⅛	¼
Do. Preference	103½	¼xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	77	¼xd
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	82¼	¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	84⅛	⅜
Hung. Gold Rentes	95⅞	¼
Italian	95⅞	¼
Mexican Convertec	39½	¼
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15½	¼
Do. 6p.c.	17⅞	¼
Portuguese	63¼	½
Russian 1873	99⅜	⅝
Spanish 4 p. c.	71	⅛
Turkish 1854	93	100
Group 1	13½	¼
Group 2	15⅝	⅜
Group 3	8⅛	2 xd
4½ p.c. 1871	9½	4 xd
5 p.c. Defence	83	2
5 p.c. Priority	73¼	4¼
Uruguay Unified	40	1
Virginia Funded	110	11
U.S. 4½ p.c.		
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	111¾	½
Great Eastern	67	¼
Great Northern	113½	13½
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	151¾	¼
Hull and Barnsley	38½	¼
Lanc. and York.	116½	17½
Brighton (Ordinary)	113	5
Do. A	130⅛	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	21½	¼
Do. Preference	101¼	2½
North Western	167⅛	¼
South Western	133⅛	7½
Manchester & Sheff.	69	71
Do. A.	30⅜	⅛
Met. Consolidated	73¼	4¼
Do. Land Stock	69½	70½
Do. District	33¼	4⅛
Midland	133⅛	⅜
North British Pref.	73⅞	⅜
Do. Def.	51¼	3
North Eastern	155⅜	⅞
North Stafford	103½	104½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111¼	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	58½	¼
Cen. Pacific Share	33⅛	7
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¾	¾
Denver & R. Grande	15⅜	½
Do. Pref.	51¼	2¼
Illinois Shares	119	20
Lake Shore	101	⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	4¼
Louis. and Nash.	61⅜	2
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68¼	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110⅛	¾xd
New York Ontario	19¼	17
Erie Shares	23⅛	30⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	10⅛	¼
Norfolk & West. Pref	54¼	¾xd
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	44½	2
North. Pacific Pref.	63¼	3¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅜	¼
Phil. and Read. Sh.	27	¼
Union Pacific Shares	63¼	½
Wabash Preferred	28⅜	9
Do. Gen. Mort.	45¼	¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅞	⅜
Do. First Pref.	68¼	9
Do. Second Pref.	43¼	¼
Do. Third Pref.	25⅝	7
Do. Guaranteed	79¼	1¼
Mexican Ordinary	43⅜	¼
Do. First Pref.	121⅜	¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	79¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅜	½
Varna 3 per cent.	6⅜	7⅜
Nitrate Railway	27⅜	8
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¾	14¼
City Bank	20	2
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜
London and County	83¼	6¼
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	67	8
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bk. S. Afric	47	8 xd
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	3⅝	7 16
Mysore shares	4⅛	⅛
Oonegums	1 11 16	13 16
Cape Copper	6¼	⅛
Namaqua	4¼	5
Mason and Barry	11⅛	⅛
Rio Tinto	24½	¾
Montana ½ shares	1⅛	2
De Beers	32⅛	⅛
Kimberley Cent.	37¼	8¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	48	⅛
Do. Pref.	80	1
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅜
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅛
Eastern	12⅛	⅛xd
Ditto Extension	13	¼xd
United Telephone	13⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	185	95
London Street	13⅛	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	193	8 xd
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	340	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	106	7½
W. Middlesex	260	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	249	53
Imp. Continental	210	15
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 pd)	4¼	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	⅜
Gimmess and Co.	307½	10
Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅛
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅛
Spratt's Patent	10¼	½
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	63	6
N. L. Discount Co	11¼	¼
Hudson's Bay	19	¼
Suez Canal	83¼	8¼
E. & W. Ind. Docks	23	5
London and St. K.	40	2

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

HIS SPEECH TO BE PHONOGRAPHED.

It has been decided to employ the phonograph to record Mr. Gladstone's great speech in Bingley Hall, Birmingham. The instrument is being specially manufactured by Mr. Edison, and will be despatched in the care of a messenger from New York at once. Colonel Gouraud, Mr. Edison's agent in this country, to whom the application to use the phonograph was first made, immediately assented, and he is stated to have said that one of the last messages which he received from Mr. Edison was to send him "Mr. Gladstone's voice." The instrument proper will be placed on the reporters' table, and from this the receiving tube will point upwards and be passed underneath the rail in front of the platform, the bell mouth reaching almost to the level of the speaker's table. Mr. Gladstone will stand at the right hand of the chairman's table, and the receiver will be below him on his left. Recent experiments have shown that the phonograph will accurately record a speech at a distance several yards from the speaker, and at Bingley Hall Mr. Gladstone will not need to pay the least regard to the receiver. The idea of using the phonograph is a business speculation on the part of the *Political World* newspaper, which, it is understood, has volunteered a donation of £50 towards the funds of the Federation for the permission to put it in position. After the meeting the instrument will be taken to London, and arrangements will be made for giving public recitals of the ex-Premier's address. The speech will also be "spoken" into other phonographs, and "redelivered" by them in different parts of the country. The sound produced by the phonograph is sufficient to be heard in a room capable of holding about three hundred people. It is also intended to send one of the phonographs to America. The speech can be redelivered by the phonograph any number of times.

THE MURDERS IN WHITECHAPEL.

No person is under detention at either of the police-stations. The house-to-house search is completed, and has led to no discovery of any value. Intelligence was received by the detectives that yesterday afternoon in Islington a strange man was observed to write on a wall the words "I am Jack the Ripper." He was pursued for some distance, but got clear away. As Saturday and Sunday—the days which the Whitechapel murderer has hitherto chosen for his work—come round week by week, special precautions are taken by the police as well as by the self-constituted vigilance committee. Last night, when the policemen on night duty were drawn up in their respective station-yards, preparatory to going on their beats, the last letter sent by "Jack the Ripper" was read over to them. It was pointed out that the writer intimated his intention of committing further murders last night, and the necessity for special vigilance was impressed on the police.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN ON MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

Sir Arthur Sullivan delivered his address as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute last night and discoursed upon music. He said music had been to him for a long time a second nature. Music was to him a mistress in every sense of the word, a mistress whose commands he obeyed, whose smiles he loved, whose wrongs moved him as no others did. Among the many advances of this country in the last half-century surely none had been greater than that of music. Publications and performances were now so extraordinarily multiplied that the masterpieces not only of old composers, but of the most modern writers, were brought within the means of every one. England had thus so far the chance of again assuming the position that she held many hundred years ago, of being at the head of Europe as a musical country. She was once, as he believed the most Teutonic of German historians now allowed, a long way in advance of other nations. His belief was that England's loss of the pre-eminence in music nearly two hundred years ago was largely due to the enthusiasm with which commerce was pursued, and to the extraordinary way in which religious and political struggles, and, later, practical science, had absorbed their energies. We were content to buy our music while we were making churches, steam-engines, railways, cotton mills, constitutions, anti-corn law leagues, and caucuses. Now, however, the condition of things had changed, but we were yet only at the entry of the promised land. We had much to do before we became the musical people that we were in the remoter ages of history. He feared it would have to be admitted that in the mind of the true Briton, business, society, politics, and sport all came before art. He was not there to explain why music should be cultivated, nor to apologize to superior-minded persons for its existence, but he claimed for it its place among the great things and the great influences of the world, and he could only express pity for those who were ignorant and stupid enough to deny its importance in the world's history, and to look on it as a mere family pastime.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER ON THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Sir John Macdona'd and Sir Charles Tupper were present on Thursday night at a Conservative banquet in Ottawa, and the Premier in the course of a speech referred to the relations between the United States and Canada, and the Fisheries Treaty. He said, "We can afford to look calmly at the measures threatened against us, because we have right and justice on our side. Our course has been plain, and will be plain. The Washington Treaty was an honest, fair, and reasonable settlement of all irritating questions, and was the outcome of an honest attempt at negotiations on both sides to remove for ever all cause for ill-feeling between the two countries. We believe that when the Presidential election fever in America subsides, and the people of the United States have regained their characteristic calm and coolness, they will look with more favourable eyes upon the treaty, and will have another arrangement based upon the same lines. If not, the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the American Government, and the consequence will be that we must retire, and rest on the law as it now stands, relying on the Treaty of 1818. If any difference exists as to the construction of that treaty, we must find some tribunal, by arbitration or otherwise, to determine its true and legal meaning." The Premier denied the reports that the Canadian Government was about to yield its rights to the bluster and threats of politicians who were only roused for the moment to an unwholesome state of agitation.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN THE CITY.

At about a quarter to eight last evening a fire broke out in Well-court, Cheapside, and was not extinguished before considerable damage, estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000, was done. The fire appears to have commenced on the premises of Messrs. Thomas Adams (Limited), lace manufacturers. Their offices and warehouses are at 44, Bow-lane, and run back into Well-court, the flames first appearing in the rear of the premises. At 44, Bow-lane, a number of other firms have offices and warehouses, including Messrs. Fenton and Co., wholesale mantle manufacturers; Messrs. Henry Tucker and Co., silk spinners; and Messrs. Bachtold and Co., manufacturers of embroideries. The fire brigade was quickly at work upon the burning building, but, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the warehouse, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon a block of buildings on the opposite side of Well-court, occupied by Messrs. Blenkinsop and Co., printers, also caught alight. The narrowness of the court caused the firemen to experience considerable difficulty in playing upon the flames. The Albion Coffee Shop, in Well-court, next ignited, and it was also found impossible to keep the flames away from a hair-dresser's shop in the court. At one time it appeared as though the whole of the buildings in the court would become involved, but after working for two hours the brigade got the fire under, twelve steamers and four hydrants being employed. The premises, 44, Bow-lane, Messrs. Adams's warehouse in Well-court, Messrs. Blenkinsop's printing-office, the hairdresser's shop, and the coffee-house were all nearly burned out, and other buildings suffered from fire and water. Directing the operations of the firemen and policemen were Captain Shaw, Major Smith, Assistant Commissioner City Police, and Superintendent Foster.

LADY POLITICIANS AT OXFORD.

At a meeting of the Oxford Women's Liberal Association last night, in the Liberal Hall, under the presidency of Prof. Peggit, the annual report was read, which stated that the progress was satisfactory, and both city and University had cordially co-operated in the work. They had met with much cordial sympathy and support, both from within and without Oxford, and they had great cause to congratulate themselves in having the promise of the Countess of Aberdeen to be president, and the example should act as a stimulus not only to a high degree of political energy and enthusiasm, but with a keen interest and active participation in all schemes for the general welfare. Their numbers had increased threefold within a very short period, and nearly half of them were working women. Miss Balgarnie, secretary of the Women's Suffrage Society, delivered an address to the large assemblage upon the question of sufirage, and concluded by moving a resolution that in the opinion of the meeting women who pay rates and taxes should have the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament. Mrs. Rhys seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED NEW THEATRE FOR MANCHESTER.

The *Manchester Courier* is informed that, in view of the approaching termination of the lease of the Theatre Royal, an offer has been made to build a new theatre on a grand scale within a few minutes of the present theatre, on condition that Captain Bainbridge will accept the lesseeship. The proposed new theatre is to have all the most modern improvements, to be fitted with exceptional splendour, and to be let at a much lower rent than is at present charged, so as to permit of the more frequent production of high-class plays with less serious loss.

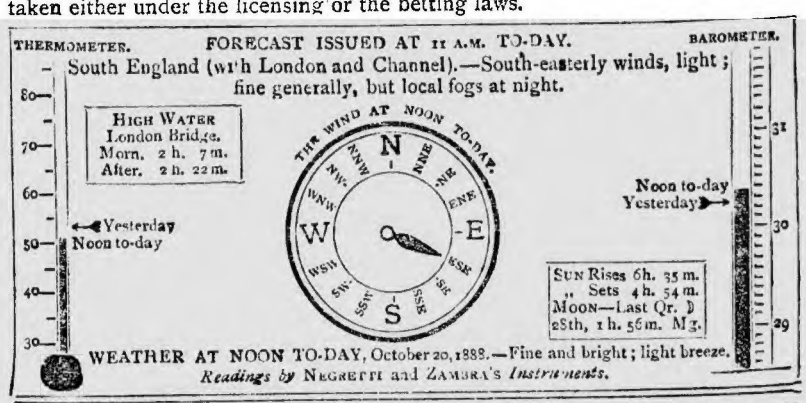
DARING ROBBERY AND MURDER IN AMERICA.—A party of highwaymen yesterday attacked two paymasters in the woods near Wilkesbarre, who were on their way to pay the workmen employed on the Lehigh Valley Railway. The robbers fired at and killed the two men, and made off with £2,400.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT TO AMERICA.—A serious railway accident has occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway near the town of Washington, in Pennsylvania. Owing to the misplacement of a switch an express train ran off the line and fell a distance of 10ft. over the embankment, being completely wrecked. Two persons were killed, and fifteen others injured.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.—A captains' meeting of the Oxford University Boat Club was held at the Barge yesterday, when Mr. G. Nickalls, Magdalen, was re-elected secretary, and Mr. W. L. Courtney, New, treasurer. The latter produced a very satisfactory balance-sheet, and stated that £200 old debts had been paid off during the year. The Coxswainless Fours were fixed for November 7, and the Clinker Fours were deferred until next term, Mr. M'Lean having promised a cup.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—An inquest was held at Aston, Birmingham, yesterday, on the body of the Rev. Henry Harris, Oakwood Parsonage, Port Talbot, Glamorganshire. The deceased, who had been suffering from insomnia, was on a visit to his brother-in-law, at Aston, and on Wednesday night last was missing. His dead body was found in a foot and a-half of water in Aston Brook. A piece of rope with a noose at one end and a table knife were found on the body. A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

PUGILISTS ARRESTED IN LONDON.—The Central News states that about midnight last night the police made a raid upon a betting club in the neighbourhood of the City-road, London, where a glove fight between Charles Smith, of Spitalfields, and Arthur Wilkinson, of Islington, for the light-weight championship and £100, was in progress. The men had been fighting for two hours. They were taken in custody to the Kingsland-road police-station, and the names of some of the spectators were noted. It is expected that proceedings will be taken either under the licensing or the betting laws.

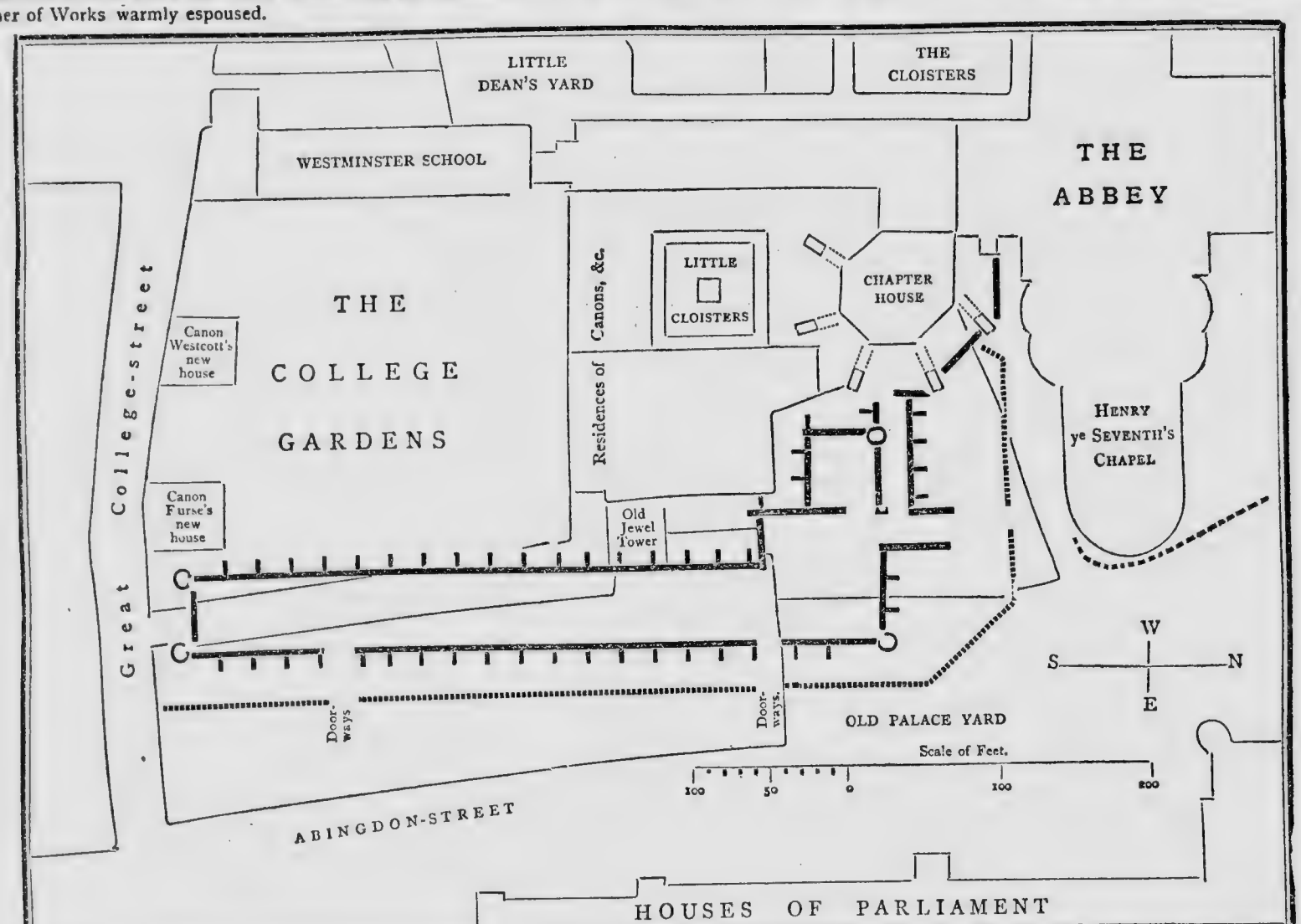


Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL WALHALLA.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED "CAMPO SANTO."

We are glad to notice that the *Daily Telegraph* this morning revived a scheme which was expounded in the *Pall Mall Gazette* nearly five years ago for enlarging the "National Walhalla" by building a cloister, or rather a monumental chapel, to the South-east side of Westminster Abbey. The following plan of the proposed Campo Santo, which we published in January, 1884, will give our readers a better idea, than any verbal description could, of the admirable scheme which the Prince Consort long ago suggested, which Sir Gilbert Scott afterwards took up, and which Mr. Shaw Lefevre when First Commissioner of Works warmly espoused.



The thick black line denotes the proposed new cloister and corridor; the thick dotted line represents the railing which would intervene between the new building and Old Palace-yard.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY, AND MONDAY.

SATURDAY.

Opening of Fulham Free Public Library, 7.
Toynbee Hall—Mr. Bennet Burleigh on "The Soudan," 8.
Bohemian Subscription Smoking Concert in aid of King's College Hospital, Portman Rooms, 8.30.
People's Concert - Town Hall, Poplar, 8.
Working Men's College—Professor Thompson Lowne on Sun Pictures.
Westbourne Park Literary Institute—Mr. Moore on "Conventionalities," 8.
Alexandra Palace—Professor Baldwin's Last Drop. Crystal Palace Concerts.

SUNDAY PREACHERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Prebendary Moore, 10.30; Archdeacon Gifford, 3.15; Rev. G. W. Gent, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Professor Bonny, 10; Canon Duckworth, 3.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Rev. H. White, 11.30; Rev. Dr. Walden, 7.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Archdeacon Farrar, 11; Rev. R. A. Bulien, 7.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Momerie, 11.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. A. D. J. Robinson, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. L. M. Haslope, 11; Rev. F. H. Wood, 7.
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. T. Shore, 11.30.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. G. O'Donoghue, 11; Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 7.
St. James's, Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside—Rev. W. J. Watson, 11; Rev. E. B. Firth, 6.30.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. Dr. Gray, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. Paul's, Kilburn-square—Rev. Dr. Bonavia Hunt, 11, 3.30, and 7.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria-street—Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, 11.15.
Christ Church, West Kensington Park—Rev. Arthur Poulton, 11 and 7.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 11 and 7.
Christ Church, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood—Bishop Richardson, 11 and 7.
St. Marylebone Church—Canon Barker, 11 and 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 11.15 and 7.
St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields—Rev. Blomfield Jackson, 11 and 7.
Church of the Good Shepherd, Mansfield-road, N.W.—Rev. C. Mackeson, 11.15, 4, and 7.
St. Agnes, Kennington Park—Rev. H. Layton, 11 and 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Rev. M. Fanning, 11; Monsignor Moore 7.
Farm-street, Berkeley square—Father Gavin, 11; Father Gallwey, 4.
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater—Pasteur du Pontet de la Harpe, 11 and 7.
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. (Services in French.)

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 11; Rev. James Baillie, 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. G. H. M'Cree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Creer, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. George Hawker, 11 and 7.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson, 11; Rev. E. H. Ellis, 6.30.
New Park-road, Brixton-hill—Rev. W. H. M'Mechan, 11 and 3; Rev. S B. Rees, 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Balham—Rev. P. R. Williams, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. G. Snashall, 11; Rev. C. Fleming Williams, 3; Rev. Ira Boseley, 6.30.
Bethnal Green-road—Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 11 and 6.30.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. T. Grear, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. Dr. J. F. Stevenson, 11 and 6.30.
City-road—Rev. George Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Dr. J. Parker, 11 and 7.
Clapham—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, 11 and 7.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11; Rev. J. W. Ellis, 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 11 and 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. W. Cotton, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—W. Evans Hurndall, 11; Rev. A. Mearns, 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. T. Simon, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—Rev. G. Eynon Davies, 11; Rev. M. Smith, 3; W. Evans Hurndall, 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
Lewisham—Rev. J. Morlais Jones, 11; Mr. G. Macdonald, 7.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. A. Mearns, 11 and 3; Rev. J. Eynon Davies 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. R. W. Thompson, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. G. E. Scutt, 11; Rev. T. Dodsworth, 6.30.
City-road—Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 10.45; Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. C. Dawe, 11; Rev. H. H. Gower, 6.30.
Liverpool-road, Islington—Rev. J. Clegg, 11; Rev. A. Dyson, 6.30.
New Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. T. Newell, 11; Rev. W. Williams, 3; Rev. T. Whitehead, 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 3.30 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Belgrave, Halkin-street, W.—Rev. G. Wilson 11 and 7.
Colebrooke-row, Islington—Rev. Dr. Davidson, 11; Rev. J. B. Meharry, 6.30.
Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. J. B. Meharry, 11; Rev. Dr. Davidson, 6.30.
Highgate, Highgate-hill—Rev. W. Ewing, 11; Rev. J. R. Gillies, 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. A. R. Douglas, 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Professor Elmslie, 11; Rev. E. H. E. Franks, 7.
Regent's-square.—Professor Salmond, 11 and 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. Dr. Macleod, 11; Rev. J. N. Stuart, 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. E. J. Kennedy (men only), 3.45; Mr. A. C. Coote, 7.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—William Taylor, 11 and 6.45.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey, 11 and 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Rev. T. R. Hodkinson, 11; Rev. W. T. McClintock, 6.30.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "What an Ethical Society may do for its Members," 11.15; Mr. Frederic Pincott, on "Sikhism," 4.
Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—Mr. G. W. Allen, on "The Place of Religion in Life," 7.
117, Fulham-road—Mr. George Bernard Shaw, on "Social Democracy," 8.
Regent's Park Socialist League—Mr. William Morris on "Socialism," 12.
Ethical Society, Essex Hall, Essex street, Strand—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "The Ethics of Shakspeare," 7.30.
Sunday Lecture Society, St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Mr. W. L. Carpenter, on "Electric Lighting, its present Position and Prospects," 4.
Positivist Society, Newton Hall, Fetter-lane—Mr. V. Lushington, Q.C., on "Ancient History," 4; Dr. Bridges, on "Order," 8. 61, Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park—Mr. C. G. Higginson, on "Progress of Activity," 7.

MONDAY.

Parnell Commission—New Law Courts.
Gray's-yard Ragged School—Opening of new premises by Lord Kinnaird, James-street, Oxford-street.
Brewers' National Exhibition—Agricultural Hall.
The Hans Gruber Society—Zither Concert Arundel Hotel, 8.
The People's Palace, Mile-end—Popular Concert, 8.
Conference on Catholic Truth—Westminster Town-hall, 10 A.M.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE PROPOSED TRUST.

LONDON has a very deep interest in the crisis in the coal trade. The opinion still prevails on the London Coal Exchange—although, perhaps, not so generally as earlier in the week—that a strike on an extensive scale will be averted, but if, say, a quarter of a million of men withdrew their tools, the metropolis would in a fortnight or three weeks be without coals. We should thereupon be experiencing, if not an absolute coal famine, certainly famine prices, and those who have not been so fortunate as to lay in a large winter stock would be unable to obtain a supply, or only at exorbitant rates. The merchants have, it is true, unusually large stocks; but after all the space in the metropolis for stacking is limited, while the daily consumption in the cold months mounts up into huge figures. A large proportion of the winter supply is still in the pits, and a strike of any considerable duration and extending over a wide area would speedily exhaust the stocks above ground. However, there is still the hope that neither the households nor the coal-consuming industries of the country will be made to suffer from such a catastrophe, as it is evident that many coal owners will concede the advance rather than close their pits.

The price to the public went up another 1s. per ton yesterday, and at the pit mouth it has advanced 2s. per ton within a week. It is concluded that the coal-owners are therefore in a position to give the advance that the men demand. It must not, however, be forgotten that this rise only affects the surplus coal. As much as three-fourths—in some cases the proportion is higher—of the output is under contract at a fixed price, upon which no advance can be made, so that a considerably higher price for the remaining fourth must be obtained before the coal-owner would be recouped for an advance to the men on the total output. Where the margin of free coal is small, and the increase of 10 per cent. on the labour would mean an absolute loss, he would prefer to stand still, as in that case he would be relieved by the almost invariable strike clause in his contract. It is very forcibly put by the miners' representatives that the coal-owners are themselves to blame for this system of contracts, which binds them for a year or more ahead, regardless of changing circumstances, and that again brings the evil home to them of undue competition and cutting rates.

The proposal to form a coal trust would not have been for a moment entertained had it not been for the undoubted depression of prices and the absence of profits. The conditions are so varied and the interests so diverse that a great combination would be wholly out of the question were there not such a strong impelling motive, and, although the difficulties are immense, the idea of forming a trust has not been abandoned. In the Manchester district especially, the scheme is strongly favoured, and the hope is entertained that it may yet be carried out; but in London it has been considered impracticable, and nothing is expected to come of it. In addition to the gigantic capital required—and eighty millions would not be enough to buy up the bulk of the coal properties of the country—there is the difficulty of diverse conditions as regards leases, royalties, and rents, and vested interests are also very strong. In addition to all this there is the danger of foreign competition. We can hold our own with the better classes of coal. But for inferior kinds a very small rise in price would make the Belgian and German coal still more formidable competitor in the world's coal market than they have now come to be. Indeed, inquiries are at present being made as to the possibility of an opening for Belgian coal in London, and a strike on a large scale or a combination to raise prices would very soon afford the opportunity desired by the foreigner. Instead of looking for larger profits by means of a trust, coal-owners may more effectually secure their object by diminishing the profits of the intermediaries, and making the difference between the cost at the pit's mouth and to the consumer's cellar somewhat less. For any small addition to the pay of the men, the public will have to pay perhaps tenfold, and it is not the colliers who net the difference. If they can solve this problem they will do themselves much more good than by attempting to embark upon a system of combination which is opposed to public opinion wherever it is set up.

GERMAN IMITATIONS.

It is not the English manufacturers alone who have reason to complain of the German proclivity for imitating the manufactures of other countries. The Russian market is being inundated with spurious imitations from Germany, and an active agitation is on foot to put an end to the practice. According to a report in the journal of the Constantinople Chamber of Commerce, Belgian, French, English, and American articles are imitated and sent to Russia. Prussia alone can place four million pounds worth of imitated articles upon the Russian market. In the whole of Russia, a Belgian tool, an American plough, or an English sewing machine, is not to be seen. Ten bottles of real champagne do not enter into Russia; what is drunk under that name is an adulterated sparkling wine, manufactured in the Rhenish provinces and also at Königsberg. The wine merchants of St. Petersburg have addressed to the Imperial Government a petition asking that efficacious measures may be taken with a view to prevent the growing importation from Germany of spurious champagnes bearing falsified French labels. The import labels deceive the purchaser as well as the consumer, who only finds out the adulteration when the bottles are uncorked and their contents have been tasted. Germany possesses more than one hundred manufactories of so-called French champagne. The merchants earnestly beg that the Russian Government should place a stamp on the Customs labels, so as to show the origin of the goods as indicated by the way bill.

Tenders will be received at the chief cashier's office at the Bank of England on Monday, the 29th inst., at one o'clock, for Treasury bills to the amount of £3,000,000, dated November 3, 1888, and payable at three or six months after date (at the option of the persons tendering)—namely, on February 3 or May 3 next respectively.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.

MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY (Saturday), at 1.30. Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dabas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

TO-NIGHT, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Preceded at 7.45 by ALWAYS INTENDED.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 7.45 by ALWAYS INTENDED.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

50th Performance TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairoles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, L. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay; Mr. Nutcombe Gould.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 180th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gilmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Gillard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adiercon, G. Arnold Saunders, &c. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-DAY (Saturday), Oct. 20 at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 83rd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Barton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Baynton.)

The Coolest and Coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with Stone and Iron absolutely fireproof. Lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 218th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." THIS EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £3 3s. Last Night of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy. Miss SOPHIE EYRE'S FIRST BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SECOND MATINÉE of MAMMA, SATURDAY NEXT, October 27, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (758th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorde, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

[All rights reserved.

CHAPTER XII.

A JEALOUS WIFE.

Although considerably startled on hearing of the presence of Costelloe's wife in Bournemouth, Semley was not so surprised as might have been supposed to hear that the actor had a wife. One of the conditions of an artistic impressionist nature is the need of expression, not only in the field of art, but also in that of the emotions. Speaking broadly, in fact, there are few people so self-contained as never to betray where the shoe pinches, and Costelloe, in his darker moods, had often dropped mysterious allusions and bitter hints indicative of his having formed some youthful, imprudent union of which he bitterly repented. Semley had been greatly struck one day when, on hearing of some mutual friend who had married at the age of twenty-three, his brother actor had quoted, with bitter emphasis, the well-known lines in which the great dramatist, impersonally bewailing his own early union with the shrewish daughter of Arden, warns the youth of all time against immature marriages.

There was no time for retrospect, however, for Antonia Tressilian's discovery might prove an all-important clue to the solution of the mystery of Costelloe's disappearance, and Semley hurried down town to find Sniff, who, he felt sure, was not likely to have left Bournemouth. Failing to meet the detective at any of his accustomed haunts, Semley proceeded to the railway-station, arriving there just as the London express was steaming in. Sniff was almost the first person to alight. On perceiving the actor he nodded in quite a friendly manner and advanced to meet him, not merely, be it observed in an aside, for the purpose of giving him a friendly greeting, but also with the object of entering into a conversation on the "handkerchief" clue.

But Semley did not await the detective's ophidian circumlocutions, and, cutting him short in his "small talk" about his journey and the weather, plunged *in medias res* with, "Do you know that Costelloe is, or rather, I suppose, *was*, married?"

"Ah! Indeed!" said Sniff deliberately. I never gave it a thought, but—yes—I suppose he was married. It was quite natural!"

"Quite natural!" exclaimed Semley, exasperated at the other's cold-bloodedness. "Of course, but that isn't the point. Don't you see what invaluable evidence his wife can probably give as to the circumstances of his disappearance? It's the most important clue yet found."

"Important? Is she in Bournemouth, then, and has she told you anything regarding her husband?"

"She is in Bournemouth; and although *I* haven't seen her, Miss Tressilian has!"

"Miss Tressilian? Major Temple's ward?" said the detective, betraying involuntary surprise.

"Yes! It was she who told me of Mrs. Costelloe. Miss Tressilian met with an accident in the Talbot Woods this morning, and on being conveyed to a cottage hard by found it to be inhabited by Mrs. Costelloe. The poor wife was quite unaware of her husband's fate, but, Miss Tressilian tells me, gave some valuable evidence as to his state of mind and general behaviour previous to his disappearance. In fact, everything seems now to point to the theory of suicide."

"Hum!" murmured Sniff, thinking of the handkerchief.

"I own I had my own doubts before, and even suspicions as to the manner of the poor fellow's end, but now——"

"Where is Mrs. Costelloe's cottage?" asked the detective, interrupting where, in truth, he had not been attending.

"At the back of the Talbot Woods, Miss Tressilian tells me; a house called Woodside."

"Thanks! And now, how is Miss Tressilian? Didn't you say she had met with an accident?"

"Yes! She sprained her ankle."

"Is she confined to bed, or will there be a chance of any one seeing her this evening?"

"*You* certainly won't be able to see her, if that's what you mean? The doctor, I hear, has given strict orders that she is to be kept as quiet as possible."

Sniff did not reply, and walked away in a brown study. The idea of suicide was repugnant to his official mind, for what fame or reward would he earn if this mystery, which he had spent so much time in seeking to unravel, should prove a mere commonplace case of "suicide while of unsound mind"? The detective turned from the notion with disgust, and rekindled his waning ardour with the pleasing thought of Mrs. Gardiner, the empty house, the darkness and storm, the sound of scuffling, and, above all, the chloroformed handkerchief. They were dramatic facts which could not be gainsaid. So pleased was he with these meditations, that as he approached Woodside through the cool fir-tree shade he whistled some popular air—the last he had heard on a street organ before leaving London.

When he had gained admission to the cottage, Sniff, after explaining his mission, produced the handkerchief found in Gloucester-place, and asked Mrs. Costelloe if she recognized it.

Yes. It was one of a dozen she had marked for her husband on his last visit.

"On his last visit, eh?" said Sniff. "Ah! I hear that you thought his manner strange the last time you saw him. Is that so, Mrs. Costelloe?"

"It was only the sequel to what had gone before," murmured the woman.

"How do you mean?"

"Well, he has long been growing cold to *me*, and last time he was here he began behaving as coldly to the boy. Just think of it! I didn't mind his want of affection for me so much; but the boy—his son—*our* son!"

"It is indeed piteous, but perhaps his mind—you know—is slightly affected—actors and artists

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.15 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. Lestocq and Walter Parker, Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warner, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Arthur Bouchard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH. This new and commodious theatre, built from the design of C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A.,

WILL OPEN TO-NIGHT, with an elaborate production of SHAKESPEARE'S AS YOU LIKE IT, in which the following artistes will appear:—Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Payne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Barnstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Sedon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. The play produced under the direction of Mr. Harrison; properties by Henry Emden; costumes from designs by H. G. Glindoni, by Harrison; scenery by J. Robinson; wigs by Clarkson. Full chorus, solos, and incidental songs sung by Mr. Seymour Jackson. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. W. Byng. The new act drop painted by Mr. William Telbin. Prices of Admission:—Private boxes, from one guinea; orchestra stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 6s.; upper circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Doors open 7.30, to commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success.
OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION, IN OLD SILVER PLATE VALUED AT £100,000.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DIPPING WELLS.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
THE ROYAL IRISH THEATRE. HUMOROUS SKETCH, "PADDY'S WEDDING."
IRISH FUN, SONGS, AND DANCES.
IRISH MINSTRELS AT 3 AND 8 DAILY.
RECITALS ON WEDLAKE'S ORGAN.
The press throughout the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

GO to the IRISH EXHIBITION before the close of day, 27th inst., and pay a SPECIAL VISIT to the OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE and BUY some of the CHEAP and BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES MADE by POOR IRISH PEASANTS, who will benefit by your purchases. Afterwards adjourn to the Theatre close by and see the Humorous Sketch "PADDY'S WEDDING," a most realistic and refined Irish Farce, followed by a Concert of Irish Artistes.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON.
PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Col. E. T. NORTH.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1883.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR.
ITALIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS and INDUSTRIES
At 4.0 and 8.0 P.M. Daily, Wet or Dry.
ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS.
On the "WILD WEST" ARENA,
Magnificent reproduction of the
ROMAN COLISEUM.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ILLUMINATED GARDEN FÊTE EVERY EVENING.
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M. DAILY.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.
LAST DAY, OCTOBER 31st.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late NOVELTY), Great Queen-street, Long Acre.
Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Colonel H. J. SARGENT.
The Management greatly regret that it has been found necessary, in order to obtain additional rehearsals, to further POSTPONE the OPENING of the THEATRE until MONDAY NEXT, when THE DEMON will be produced by the RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum. Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Begniniot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER. St. James's Park Station.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE.
Society says:—"THE QUEEN is invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she quits the scene beverage at the breakfast table."
COCOATINA.
Retailed in Tins, ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.

often get a sort of frenzy in their blood. I've seen it many a time."

"His mind affected? No! I wish I could think so. It *was* affected—at least so he has given me plainly to understand—when he married me; but now—oh, no—not now!"

"How long is it since you have seen him?"

"Three weeks."

"Have you heard from him since then?"

"Once only; a short, scrappy letter, saying I must not be surprised if I did not hear again for some time, as he was going into the country."

"Ah!" exclaimed the detective, making a note. "He said he was going into the country, did he?"

"He *said* so," repeated the wife, bitterly. "But I dare say it was only a dodge to save himself the trouble of writing to such an incubus as I appear to be to him, in order that he might have more leisure to make himself more agreeable to some young lady."

"Have you heard, then," asked Sniff, in his blandest tone, "that he has been paying attention to any particular young lady?"

"Yes, I have," she replied in tones of suppressed rage, rising and making a sign to her child to return to the garden.

"Did you happen to hear the name?"

"I was told it by a friend of mine in London who is a lady's companion in one of the grand houses where they seem to have nothing to do save to gossip scandal all day."

"And may I ask what it was if you remember it."

"Remember it!" she repeated fiercely. "As if I was likely to forget it! As if I *could* forget it! Wives can be jealous even if they cease to love, and I have not, alas!——but, I'll tell you, if you wish to know, though it seems like a hot coal from between my lips. It was a Miss Tressilian."

"And she was in your house this morning," murmured Sniff, thinking half aloud.

Low though he spoke, he was overheard.

"It was *her* then," said the other raucously. "That dark-haired, brown-skinned, fine lady, with her sprained ankle and her innocent questions, was *her*! I knew she was my enemy as soon as she came in, though I thought afterwards I was wicked to think so. Fool that I was! Ah! *That* was the meaning of all her questions about my husband! *That* was the meaning of her confusion and alarm when she let out that he had disappeared! Tell me, Mr. Detective, where does she live?"

"Hush! hush! Mrs. Costelloe," said Sniff, alarmed at her violent tone and the fire of jealous hate in her eye. "You forget yourself. Miss Tressilian is a highly respected young lady. She is staying here with her guardian, Major Temple, and she knows no more of your husband than you do."

"She may *pretend* not to know. It's easy for a woman to deceive men, but she can't so easily deceive one of her own sex. Wait till *I* tackle her on the subject."

"I assure you, you're quite mistaken, and to prove it to you, I will even confide to you my idea of the solution of the mystery of your husband's fate. All the world says Major Temple is in love with and wishes to marry his ward; and it's my belief that your husband did show the young lady some marked attentions, to which she perhaps was not altogether averse, not knowing he was a married man, and regarding him as an attractive, gifted young artist, and that these attentions roused the resentment of the Major, who in a fit of jealousy murdered your husband."

"And she the cause!" exclaimed the wife. "But I don't believe it, and what's more I think it far more likely that my husband murdered the Major.—At least, no! I don't mean that, for then my boy would be the son of a—O God! It's a fearful business! My head cannot stand it. But for my boy, I should go mad. And there's the food too! How am I to get that, for in three days' I shall be at my last penny, and the child will starve?"

"Where did your husband bank his money?" asked Sniff.

"At the London and Westminster Bank."

"I shall send there, then, Mrs. Costelloe, and inquire if he still has any money to his account, for, if he is dead, you are entitled to all there is."

"*If* he is dead! That is the point, and something tells me he is not dead, and that this Miss Tressilian knows more than she cares to tell. What was she doing up in these woods so early in the morning with that Captain Essilmont, I should like to know? He's another of her admirers, I expect. But I shall find her out yet, and then—then we'll discover something."

Sniff looked stern, and with a parting warning to Mrs. Costelloe that if she annoyed Miss Tressilian, and so spoiled all his plans, it would be the worse for her, he left Woodside and returned to the town. His first action was to telegraph to Scotland-yard to inquire if an account was still open in the London and Westminster Bank in the name of Costelloe. In two hours he received a reply that Costelloe's account was closed, the actor having drawn out all his money on the previous Friday morning—that is, on the very day of his disappearance. *(To be continued on Monday.)*

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM, 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. A model bedroom, decorated throughout in flax threads, on view. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 53, NEW BOND-STREET.

EARLY FROSTS.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S Self-registering THERMOMETERS correctly register the highest and lowest temperatures in the absence of the observer.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS., 11, High-street, W.C.

DUTCH BULBS.
THE PICK OF HOLLAND.
VAN VELSEN BROS.,
BULB-GROWERS,
HAARLEM, HOLLAND.
Our "NE PLUS ULTRA" COLLECTION for SPRING GARDENING, containing 1,200 choice Bulbs, viz.:—

25 Hyacinths, superb mixed	50 Single Anemones
50 Single early Tulips	25 Double Anemones Scarlet
25 Single late Tulips	50 Grape Hyacinths
25 Double early Tulips	50 Single Snowdrops
100 Spanish Irises	75 Scilla Siberica
50 English Irises	25 Gladioli
400 Crocus, in four distinct colours	100 Narcissi "Poeticus" or "Pheasant's Eye"
100 Double Ranunculuses	50 Winter Aconites

will be sent immediately after receipt of a cheque or P.O.O. value £1. Half of the above for 11s.
For other collections, see our complete catalogue for 1888, which will be sent post-free and gratis on application.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 334, will be published on WEDNESDAY, October 24.
CONTENTS:
I. Robert Elsmere and Christianity.
II. Daniel O'Connell's Correspondence.
III. Nonsense as a Fine Art.
IV. Christian Biography and Antiquities.
V. Matthew Arnold.
VI. Provincial Life under the Roman Republic.
VII. Technical Education and Foreign Competition.
VIII. Mr. Balfour's Administration of Ireland.
IX. Reminiscences of Samuel Rogers.
X. The Work of the Session.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

SIMS REEVES: HIS LIFE. By HIMSELF.
"The book of the season."—*Vienna News.*

SIMS REEVES: HIS LIFE. By HIMSELF.
"The famous tenor's book is full of interest."—*Dramatic Review.*
"Mr. Sims Reeves is an admirable narrator."—*Morning Advertiser.*
"His name is familiar to the lips as household words."—*Observer.*

SIMS REEVES: HIS LIFE. By HIMSELF.
"The gifted artist can scarcely fail to interest the many legions of his admirers."—*Sunday Times.*
"The anecdotes are highly dramatic."—*Entr'acte*
LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

IS THERE ANY RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN SHAKESPEARE AND BACON? By C. F. S. 3s. 6d.
"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."
Shakespeare.
"Modern play acting is but a toy, except when it is too biting and satirical."—*Bacon.*
London: FIELD & TUER, The Leadenhall Press, E.C.

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.
MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE; including Religious, Practical, and Political Aspects of the Question. By AP RICHARD, M.A. Cantab.
London: TRÜBNER and Co., Ludgate-hill.

TWENTY DOCTORS.
A SUFFERER'S EXPERIENCE OF RHEUMATIC GOUT.
"Calculated to be in every sense useful to sufferers."—*Daily News.*
"A singularly amusing and instructive account."—*Observer.*
"It is at once cheery and suggestive."—*Globe.*
"A good deal of shrewd advice is informally conveyed in this little pamphlet. Shows what a gouty man can do for his own comfort."—*Lancet.*
By A MEMBER OF THE C.T.C.
Price Sixpence.
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO., Paternoster-row, E.C.

THE MOST SENSIBLE MAN in this district WILL CLEAR HIS NEXT WEEK'S EXPENSES, PUT £5 IN HIS POCKET, and assist any charitable object which may be at the moment appealing to his generous instincts. See SATURDAY'S TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION, a Weekly Newspaper for Everybody.—All Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls, or post-free 2d., 35, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, E.
THIRD SPECIAL APPEAL for FUNDS.
CONTRIBUTIONS to the Third Quinquennial Appeal for Funds for the Maintenance of this Hospital are MOST EARNESTLY SOLICITED by the House Committee. The assured income is only £16,480; the necessary annual expenditure is nearly £51,000.
Patients treated at the London Hospital in 1887:—
In-patients (admitted).
Free { Accidents..... 2,381 / Urgent Extra Cases 3,638 } 6,019 } 8,260
Recommended by Governors ... 2,241
Children's Wards.—1,717 children under twelve years of age were admitted as patients during the year, a much larger number than at any special hospital for children in the metropolis.
Hebrew Patients.—During the past year 662 Hebrew patients were treated as in-patients. Special wards are provided for their use.
Qualification for Governorship.—Life donation of £31 10s.; annual subscription of £5 5s.
Each Governor is entitled to sixteen patients' tickets a year.
Annual subscribers of less than five guineas are entitled to three tickets for each guinea contributed.
All donations and subscriptions are most thankfully received.
Bankers—Robarts and Co. and Glyn, Mills, and Co. Cheques and post-office orders to be crossed Robarts and Co., and made payable to the Secretary.
Chairman, F. C. CARR-GOMM.
Oct. 20, 1888. G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.
THE OPENING LECTURE, NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, October 21, at Four o'clock precisely, will be by WILLIAM LANT CARPENTER, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., on "Electric Lighting: its Present Position and Prospects" (*with Oxyhydrogen Lantern, Illustrations, and Experiments*).
Members' Annual Subscription £1, due the 1st of October.
Tickets for this series (one for each lecture) to the sixpenny seats now reduced to 1s. 6d.
For Tickets and Lists of the published Lectures apply (by letter), enclosing remittance, to the Hon. Treasurer, WILLIAM HENRY DOMVILLE, Esq., 15, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, W.
Payment at the door.
Admission One Shilling (reserved seats), Sixpence, and One Penny.

POSITIVIST SOCIETY, NEWTON HALL, FETTER-LANE, E.C.—SUNDAY, October 21, at 8 P.M., DR. BRIDGES on "Order."
A COURSE of LECTURES on the GENERAL HISTORY of CIVILIZATION will be commenced on SUNDAY, October 21, at 4 P.M. PART I. Ancient History, by Mr. Vernon Lushington, Mr. C. G. Higginson, Mr. S. H. Swinny, and Mr. Frederic Harrison. PART II. Modern History, by Professor Beesly. Admission free.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.
President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES.
Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.
Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.
WILLIAM T. GRANT Secretary.

SLOYD.—COURSES of SLOYD will be given in connection with the SLOYD ASSOCIATION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by Miss CHAPMAN and Miss NYSTRÖM, at 106, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, W., commencing on October 22.
1. For Teachers—24 Lessons on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday mornings. Terms £2.
2. For Invalids—15 Lessons on Monday and Thursday mornings. Terms—£2 2s.
3. For Children—16 Lessons on Monday and Friday afternoons. Terms—£1 1s. or £1 10s. for two of one family.
4. Course of Sloyd Training for Teachers during the Christmas Holidays. Terms—£5 5s.

TRIBUTE TO SATAN.
By J. BELFORD DAYNE, Author of "In the Name of the Tzar." Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d.
WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

TRAINED MALE NURSES.—The HAMILTON ASSOCIATION for providing Trained Male Nurses, founded in 1885 by voluntary subscriptions and donations, SUPPLIES MALE NURSES for medical, surgical, and mental cases. For particulars address the Medical Superintendent, 69, South Audley-street, London, W.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"For twenty years I suffered every winter from acute bronchitis, until my life did not seem worth a day's purchase. Nothing ever did me any real good until I took your Lung Tonic. Three bottles completely cured me. You may give my address to any who ask for it.—A. A. R."
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 1s¼d. each.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/3

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

FARM HOUSE APARTMENTS.—Fourteen miles from town; suitable for a gentleman. Terms moderate for the winter months. Hayes Station S. E. R.—Address Miss STOKES, Coney Hall, West Wickham, Beckenham, S.E.

PARIS.—English Widow Lady offers comfortable HOME on moderate terms, to parties, visiting Paris.—Mdme. de M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

SANDGATE, Kent.—Comfortable Winter APARTMENTS, facing sea, sheltered from north-east winds. Terms moderate.—Mrs. P., 3, Devonshire-terrace.

SWITZERLAND.—Good Winter Quarters. Pension du Lac, Gunten, Lake of Thun, twenty-four hours from London. Terms 28s. per week, including full board and apartments, with bedroom firing, boating, fishing, &c., free. Proprietor, F. Günther.—References permitted to E. Henley, Esq., 16, Stonebridge Park, N.W.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Best Profession. Boys and Girls, age 14—25. Certificates ensured. "Practical Guide" free.—SKERRY, 27, Chancery-lane.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1*s.* 2*d.* Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

READING, Reciting, Speaking, Dramatic Art, &c.—Miss ANNIE PARKER, Successful Tutor and Elocutionist, INSTRUCTS effectively. Books, 3*s.* 6*d.*—124, Gower-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY wishes to SELL LADIES' NEEDLEWORK, PAINTINGS, &c., on commission.—Veritas, Clark's Library, Colebrane-terrace, S.W.

A LADY offers a superior HOME to one or two CHILDREN of any age. Experienced care and every comfort. Entire charge taken. Sanitary drainage. Terms moderate.—Address, "Mater," care Stevens, Stationer, Leytonstone.

"BIBLICAL COMPETITION."—I guarantee to pay in full, certain, £2, 30*s.*, 20*s.*, 10*s.* to those finding letter "B" most times in "St. Mark," old version Bible. All "B's," both capital and small, in verses to count. State number in each chapter and total. Entrance fee 2*s.* Closes positively 10th November. Enclose stamped addressed envelope for printed result, to be posted November 20.—W. T. PAIN, 39, Queen-street, Folkestone, Kent.

INFLUENTIAL, profitable, and beneficent career open to a man having a capital of £500 to £1,000, and some public spirit. Immediate application necessary to M., care of Collins and Co., 15, Seething-lane, London, E.C.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?—Send facts, photographs, and P.O. 1*s.*—Mrs. MERCIER, Mr. Drane's, 75, East-street, Baker-street, London.

PALMISTRY.—Science of interpreting lines in hand deeply studied under Eastern experts. Mdme. DE LA TOURS will receive ladies and gentlemen daily from five until nine P.M. Fee half guinea.—Apply, 20, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6*s.* Bric-à-Brac, 1*d.* Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illustrated Guide, post free. How to open respectably from £20. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," Beech-street, London, E.C. Wholesale only.

WASHING.—ARGYLE LAUNDRY WORKS, Springvale, West Kensington Park, W., is the only laundry in London in which the water by a patent process is made quite soft, and thus no chemicals require to be used. Linen sent home perfectly aired.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate. Covered van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo-bridge-road, Acton.

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS are the BEST.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*

6d. and 1s. per Box, *OF ALL STATIONERS.*

Beware of Imitations.

TO PARENTS & GUARDIANS.

For the Public School Record of 1887, with an Analysis of the Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge gained by the different Schools, see the PALL MALL BUDGET of October 18th.

Price FOURPENCE. Post-free, FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.

PALL MALL BUDGET OFFICE, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Bilious and

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Nervous Disorders.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Indigestion in all its forms.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Sick Headache.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Giddiness.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Dizziness and Drowsiness.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Costiveness and Scurvy.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Blotches on the Skin.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is the Finest Medicine in the World

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Worth a Guinea a Box.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Adapted for Old and Young.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Recommended by Medical Men.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Fulness and Swelling after Meals.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have Saved the Lives of thousands.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all ages.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, And Sold in Boxes, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each. By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Any one who has an attack of either Gout or Rheumatism should use Holloway's Ointment, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. The Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve, and perseverance with the Ointment will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, the 29th of July, 1861).

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

LONDON BOARD.

Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Thos. Russell, Esq., C.M.G.

Head Office, Auckland.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

In Australia.—Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, and Sydney.

In Fiji.—Suva, Levuka.

In New Zealand.—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Wellington, and at ninety-seven other towns and places throughout the Colony.

This Bank grants drafts on all its branches and agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Levuka, Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

J. C. FREYDELL, Acting Manager,
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street,
Mansion House, E.C.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ASSETS exceed £4,000,000

Head Office—ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS G. ACKLAND, F.I.A., F.S.S., Actuary.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1887).

Fire Premiums £607,000 | Life Premiums £197,000
Interest £143,000
Accumulated Funds £3,421,000

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

Established 1868

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Large profits quickly made by investing £10 upwards under a thoroughly reliable system, tested successfully for 7 years. Full details in Explanatory Book (8th edit.), sent post free.—Address: GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers 24, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C.

CONSTITUTION BUILDING IN FRANCE.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The only Republican and Democratic Journal published in the United Kingdom.

MONARCHS AND THEIR MUMMERY. By GRACCHUS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Political Motto:—"Government of the People, by the People, for the People."

THE PICKPOCKETS' PAGEANT. By NORTHUMBRIAN.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Circulates in Every Quarter of the Globe. More than Two Million Readers.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Special Telegrams and Cablegrams from our Correspondents in all Parts of the World. All the News of the Week up to an early hour on Sunday morning.

THE WAR OF DOCTORS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Political Leaders deal exhaustively with all matters affecting the Interests of the People.

THE IMPENDING COLLIERS' STRIKE.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—POLITICS for the PEOPLE, exposing the Iniquities of Monarchical and Aristocratic Government. Parliament from the Reporters Gallery, by "M.P." Descriptive of Scenes in the House and of Eminent Members of Parliament.

AN APOSTATE IN THE CABINET. REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—LABOUR and WAGES.—Labour Disputes, Trades Unions, Information for the Masses.

"STORIES FOR THE PEOPLE." REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Latest Law Intelligence, the Assizes, and High Courts of Justiciary. Fuller Reports than in any other Weekly Paper.

THE DEMOCRATIC SHOW.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—The Ablest Articles on Home and Foreign Politics Monarchy, Imperialism, and Republicanism.

PUBLIC AND SOCIAL LETTERS.—REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER.—Answers to Correspondents. Legal Advice on every subject given gratis. Enormous circulation. One Penny Weekly.

THE ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

HOW TO MAKE A WALL CUPBOARD—Theatres in Church—Indian Ink, Portland Cement Concrete. See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

COMPETITIONS FOR MEDALS AND PRIZES—Our Designs and Sketching Club—Ancient Sanitation. See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CONTRIBUTORS—Plumbing in New Buildings—Mistakes in Architecture—Belts and Pulleys. See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

COLLIERY CARPENTRY—Screens and Shoots—A Novel Bridge.—See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

LABOUR NOTES, London and Provinces Contracts and Competitions Open—New Patents, Illustrated. Read the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—The Carpenters' Company's Lending Library. See the ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER. One Penny weekly. All newsagents.

THE ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER and BUILDER can be transmitted through the post. Send Three-halfpence for specimen copy. Quarterly subscriptions, 1*s.* 8*d.* post free. Half-yearly, 3*s.* 3*d.*; Yearly, 6*s.* 6*d.* London: JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand; and of all newsagents at home and abroad.

Now ready. One Shilling, post free twopence extra.

MONKEY MEPHISTO, BOW BELLS ANNUAL, 1888-9.

London: JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand; all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3*d.*; in envelope, 4½*d.*—Address "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit street, London, W.C.

JOHN PAGE HOPPS' WRITINGS ON HOME RULE.

1. IS HOME RULE FOR IRELAND JUST AND SAFE?
8 pp. One Hundred and Fifth Thousand. Fifty, 1*s.* 6*d.*; One Hundred, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Five Hundred, 10*s.*; One Thousand, 15*s.*; over One Thousand, 10*s.* Thousand. All carriage free.

2. WHAT DOES HOME RULE FOR IRELAND MEAN?

3. HOME RULE ALL ROUND.
Nos. 2 and 3 are large two-page leaflets. Fifty, 6*d.*; One Hundred, 1*s.*; Five Hundred, 3*s.*; One Thousand and over, 5*s.* per Thousand. All carriage free.

All communications should be made to Mr. Hopps, Lea Hurst, Leicester.

A specimen copy of each will be sent by Mr. Hopps to any address, on receipt of one penny stamp.

CHARMING SEMI-DETACHED VILLA. Rent £45. Newly decorated; three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom (hot and cold), Conservatory; no basement.—Apply Manager, Stukeley-park Estate Office, 17A, Hilton-terrace, Fulham-road, S.W.

USE

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

*** ASK for the COMPANY'S EXTRACT with signature *Liebig* in BLUE INK across the Label.

Finest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, Fish, Game, and other Sauces.

Excellent "ASPIC" (Meat Jelly) can be easily made from Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.

SEE COMPANY'S "COOKERY BOOK," page 45, FREE ON APPLICATION.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

NEWMARKET RACES.

HOUGHTON MEETING, Oct. 22 to 26, 1888.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS TRAINS will run as under:—

Down.	A A.M.	A A.M.	B A.M.	A.M.	NOON.
Liverpool-st.dep.	8 45	9 45	10 25	11 0	11 55
St. Pancras ,,	—	9 45	10 20	—	12 3
Newmarket arr.	10 33	11 37	12 15	12 55	2 6
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	—
Liverpool-st.dep.	2 32	4 32	5 15	7 32	—
St. Pancras ,,	2 35	—	5 5	—	—
Newmarket arr.	4 45	6 20	7 18	10 2	—

A. Special. B. Special First-class only.

RETURNING from Newmarket to Liverpool-street and St. Pancras at 8.2, 8.54 A.M., 12.25, 4.0, and 6.15 P.M. Also on Friday, October 26, at 3.55 P.M.; and to Liverpool-street at 9.52 A.M. and 7.15 P.M.

RETURN SPECIAL TRAINS to Liverpool-street and St. Pancras will leave Newmarket (first-class only) one hour after the last race; and first, second, and third class, one hour and twenty minutes after the advertised time of the last race.

On TUESDAY, October 23, A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Liverpool-street at 8.15 A.M., and St. Pancras at 8.20 A.M. for Newmarket. Returning same day at 6.50 P.M. Fare, third class, 6s.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

London, October, 1888.

TO GERMANY,

by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.

The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London, first saloon, £3 15s.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £3 1s. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C.; or at Southampton.

LONDON and SCOTLAND.—The CARRON LINE of first class Passenger Steamers sail from CARRON and LONDON and CONTINENTAL STEAM WHARVES, 87-93, Lower East Smithfield, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY for GRANGEMOUTH. Returning from Grangemouth Every Tuesday and Saturday. Average passage 30 hours. Trains run alongside the steamers at Grangemouth.

The best and cheapest route to the Glasgow Exhibition. First Cabin and 3rd class rail, return, including admission, 37s. Through bookings to Oban and the Highlands, and circular tours round Land's End, &c.

For particulars as to fares, berths, and all other information, apply to John Smither and Son (Limited), 65, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; Newcomb and Son, 6, Water-lane, E.C; and Carron Company's Wharves, Lower East Smithfield, E.

In consequence of Imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears the Autograph Signature of—

Lea and Perrins.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

The QUEEN and the TYPEWRITER.

During the recent Royal Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, her Majesty evinced considerable interest in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, as exhibited by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, *Messrs. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, and BENEDICT, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.* Her Majesty and most of the Royal suite honoured the operator by having special slips written on the machine for their benefit, which they carried away as souvenirs.

At the recent speed contest for the championship of the world the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Orr, who wrote on the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER 987 words (exclusive of errors) in ten minutes, an average of about 99 words per minute. For full particulars of the Remington Standard Typewriter, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, ADDRESS,

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, & BENEDICT, 100, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1373.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ART GALLERY.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

EASTBOURNE.—BURLINGTON HOTEL, centre of Grand Parade. Redecorated, refurnished. Every comfort and luxury. Lift to all floors. All Public Rooms and large number of Private Sitting Rooms and Bedrooms, also Single Bedrooms, FACING THE SEA. Very moderate tariff. Address Manager.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
ORIENT	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. 25
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,124	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,124	7,000	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,628	4,000	Dec. 21
AUSTRAL	5,528	7,000	Jan. 4

The steamers will call at Gibraltar [illegible] further notice.

Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.

Cheap Single and Return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 25, Pall-mall, S.W.

NILE SEASON, 1888-89.—COOK'S NEW FIRST-CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS (the only First-class Passenger Steamers on the Nile) will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT, November 20, December 4 and 18; after which every Tuesday until March 12. These steamers were built in 1886, and have been specially fitted this season with every convenience and comfort for First-class Passengers only. Fares: Cairo to the First Cataract and back, £30.

Special Steamer, allowing Four Weeks to the First Cataract and back, with limited number of passengers, leaving Cairo January 9 and February 13. Fare £65.

COOK'S CHEAP EXPRESS SERVICE BETWEEN ASSIOUT AND ASSOUAN. Every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing Dec. 5th. Fares: Cairo to First Cataract and back, including railway fare between Cairo and Assiout, and four days' hotel at Luxor, £25.

SUPERIOR STEAM DAHABEAH for private families. First Class Dahabeahs for families or private parties of any number, from 2 to 10.

LUXOR HOTEL now open. English Medical Gentleman resides in the Hotel during Season.

For full particulars, see programme with maps and plans, 6d.; or apply to any of the Branch Offices, or Chief Office, Ludgate-circus.

THOS. COOK & SON.

P.S.—Mr. JOHN M. COOK (Managing Partner) in Egypt all Winter, superintending Nile services.

NOW READY, AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS, BOOKSELLERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
Crown 4to. In Coloured Wrapper.

Price THREEPENCE. Post free, THREEPENCE-HALFPENNY,

The only Complete, Accurate, and Unabridged Translation

OF

THE SUPPRESSED DIARY

OF THE LATE

EMPEROR FREDERICK.

This Translation differs from any other published in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, *and contains* ***MORE THAN HALF AS MUCH AGAIN*** *of the late Emperor's Diary as any other English Version.*

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, October 20, 1888.